Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 2 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1944 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

PINE PLAYGROUND

Photo—H. E. Tyndale

The Story Of The U. S. A. A. F.

A GIANT IS BORN

—See Page 3

A Short Story

Wilful Murder

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

It was dark in Rekha's cell, quite dark and cold and she lay in a corner huddled up and dazed.

The past few weeks had been a nightmare that she could not easily forget. She still heard the angry voices around her, people pushing her about and pointing her out to one another as though she were some strange animal out of the zoo. It all seemed like an ugly dream and her head ached and ached all the time. Even when she closed her eyes hundreds of strange cruel faces kept coming before her, ruthless jeering faces, all only too eager to condemn her. She let her mind wander to the court-room thronged with people of whom not one seemed friendly. A man in a black flowing gown asked her endless and very stupid questions. Sometimes when he spoke in bad Hindustani she even wanted to laugh at him, for he was an Indian and it seemed strange that he should not be able to speak correctly in his own language. But she remembered being told that many Indians who crossed the seas and went to the land of the white men forgot their own manners and customs and language in trying to ape the foreigner. How stupid they were she thought. The only kind looking person in the court room was the old judge. Rekha was not afraid of him for he seemed kind and understanding. Once when one of the policemen tried to push her forward the judge sternly called him to order.

How her head ached even now trying to remember the numerous questions that had been put to her—such foolish questions they were too; "Did you murder your child?" Why did you wish to kill your own child?' "Do you not know how horrible a crime you have committed?" "Do you realise that you can be hanged for this, you unnatural woman" and so many other such questions, none of which Rekha could even reply to as she was so confused. When the questions were repeated again and again she seemed to understand and murmured to herself "My child, my little son, I did not kill him. I loved him more than life itself. But he was starving, my little Babu so I asked God to take away my little one and keep him safe till I could join him. I did not kill him, God just took him away, that is all.'

Worn out with fatigue and sorrow and barely conscious of her surroundings Rekha's wandering mind went back to the days when she was young—the belle of the village whom every young man wanted to make his bride. It was Sadhu, the handsome son of the headman of the village whom her parents choose for her and she was glad of their choice. Sadhu was tall, slim and as strong as his own oxen. His father had several fields and many cows, buffaloes and oxen. He was educated too, as also was Rekha, for Rekha's father was a staunch and tireless worker in the cause of literacy. Rekha was happy indeed that her parents had chosen Sadhu to be her husband.

They had got married during Basant and everyone said it was the grandest wedding their village had ever seen. Sadhu's old parents were very pleased with Rekha, for she was a model daughter-in-law, and they learnt to love her dearly. Sadhu, unlike other young men of the village, spent his evenings at home with his wife instead of gossiping or playing cards with other youths. Now and then Sadhu would go to the neighbouring village to sell grain and he would always return with some little gift for Rekha. Life was ideally happy and every day Rekha went to the temple to thank the Gods for being so kind to her.

The days passed quickly and one day a little girl was born to Rekha, a fat healthy infant who was the image of her lovely mother and life seemed perfect. A year later another little girl was born and though Rekha wished it had been a son she soon got over her disappointment and loved the new arrival. Some months later Sadhu's father died after a short illness. They had hardly got over their grief when quite suddenly the old mother died too, and Sadhu and Rekha were left alone with their children. Several years passed in happiness and comfort for Sadhu was very well off. Once again Rekha was expecting a child and she prayed hard that it would be a son this time. In due course her prayer was granted and a lovely boy was born who was the joy of not only his parents but of all who saw him. Each day he seemed to grow bigger and bigger and was always smiling and gurgling as though completely satisfied with life.

A year went by. Then one day strange people came to their village from a neighbouring village. They looked gaunt and haggard and very famished. Some just staggered along, hardly able to walk. The villagers clustered around them and questioned them. In voices that were weak with hunger they told their story. Famine had come upon them, famine and disease and hundreds had died and were dying daily. They had heard that this village was prosperous so they had come to it to beg for food and shelter. Both were gladly given. For sometime nothing happened then as though the strangers had brought ill-fortune in their wake the village of Rekha and Sadhu began to be stricken in some parts by famine also. The rains were late and not sufficient. The scorching heat seemed to burn the very roots of all the grains and rice fields. Day by day food became more and more scarce and the villagers began to look thin and famished. They saved whatever they could for their children but in spite of it the children grew thinner and thinner. After sometime a few villagers got mysteriously ill and died and no one knew what had caused their death, for such deaths had never occurred before.

With a growing fear in her heart Rekha tried to keep her children away from the other village children so that they might not catch this new disease that killed people off before they could do anything about it. She would not stint them with food though she and her husband hardly ate anything at all and had become weak and emaciated. But even their small stocks could not last for ever. The once prosperous fields were now parched and dry yielding nothing from their once fertile soil.

The dreaded day came at last when the eldest of Rekha's and Sadhu's children died suddenly of a disease the village medicine man could not diagnose and ten days later the second child developed the same symptoms and passed away almost before her parents were aware that she was ill. Stricken with grief and almost demented Rekha clung to her little son Babu and would not let him out of her sight. Day and night she watched over him praying desperately to the gods to spare him to her—to take her if he wanted to but to spare her tiny son. But the Gods were too far away or too busy to hear Rekha's prayer. Each day Babu grew thinner and thinner. His once chubby rosy cheeks were thin and drawn now. Instead of laughing and gurgling as contented he used to, he wailed all the time, hungry and weak. Every time Rekha saw his little lips move asking for

Rekha felt no pain. Once again she was in her home with Sadhu and her children. How did she get out of prison?

something to eat it was as though a knife had entered her heart. There was hardly any food left in the house, perhaps enough for a couple of days, and none could be had from the village. Rekha tried to think in a dazed way of some means of getting food but she could not. She realised that she could do nothing to save her baby from what seemed an inevitable, painful and lingering death, due to starvation. For countless nights she had been lying awake trying to find some way to save the life of her child. But she could think of nothing.

Her head ached till she thought it would burst, then suddenly an idea flashed through her mind. It terrified her and yet, it seemed the only way to save Babu from suffering too much. She was no longer dazed, everything seemed quite clear but no, she could not do it she thought and looked towards Babu lying beside her so emaciated and almost devoid of life. Every now and then he whispered hungry and ill at ease. All his ribs could be counted for the flesh seemed to have melted away. Hot tears smarted in Rekha's eyes and without being fully conscious of what she was doing she picked up Babu in her own thin arms and held him closer, closer and yet closer. Weakly he struggled gasping for breath, but his frail little body had little powers of resistance. He gave a wail and then was quiet. But Rekha would not let him go. She held on to his limp body in a death-like grip then suddenly she felt cold. She tried to loosen her arms but they seemed to stick together. At last her arms unclasped themselves and she lay Babu down on the mat and exhausted by the strain of the past few minutes she sank down beside him and fell asleep with her arm round her little son.

How long Rekha slept she knew not but when Sadhu woke her up she was still dazed. She looked around and saw many people in their small hut. Sadhu was weeping and others were talking all at once. Some pointed to her; some to her child. Why she wondered? Bewildered she tried to remember what had happened. Why were all these people chattering away and pointing to her? What business had they in her hut? Why was Sadhu silently weeping? Why? Suddenly in terror she looked down at Babu, and remembered. But it was a nasty dream. She had wanted to kill him to save him from a lingering death but she had not done it. She had embraced him, that was all and yet something must be wrong. She looked at the still form beside her and touched the little face. It was icy cold and terror struck at Rekha's heart. Still dazed she looked around wildly hoping someone would reassure her of the fear that was clutching at her heart. But no one did. With a scream she clasped Babu in her arms but just then a whisper went round "the police" and people made way for them. They came up to Rekha and rudely snatching her child from her told her to get up. She was too dazed to understand so she did not move. "Get up you murderess", a policeman said and brutally hit her. But Rekha heard nothing and felt nothing . It was Sadhu who came and gently helped her to stand up. It was Sadhu who walked with her to the prison van, his shoulders shaking with silent sobs. It was Sadhu who bent his head in mute farewell, then turned and walked away.

The cell was cold and dark and Rekha was suddenly afraid. She wanted Sadhu, her lover, her gentle loving husband and comrade. "Sadhu", she cried aloud "Sadhu take me home." "Shut up you vile woman" shouted the wardress who kept guard over Rekha. "Shut up or I shall make you shut up". But Rekha was not even aware of her. Months she had been in prison, knocked about from place to place, beaten by wardresses and jostled around by her fellow prisoners. She did not care what they did to her she only wanted Sadhu and she kept calling for him. Down came the wardress's stick on her head, once, twice, thrice. It hurt the first few times but as the blows rained down upon her Rekha lost consciousness and felt no pain. Once again she was in her home with Sadhu and her children. How did she get out of prison, she wondered? Had it all been a bad dream? But she was happy now and all would be well again.

Early next morning Rekha was found dead in her cell, with a smile on her lips. She had gone to her children where neither famine nor disease could touch her any more and she was happy.

Lessons Of Kharkov Trial

A study of detailed reports of the Kharkov trial of German war prisoners suggests the following points:—

1. The trial was held as a court martial conducted by a military tribunal of the Fourth Ukrainian Front. The accused Germans were indicted under the Soviet decree of April 19, 1943. for having in their capacity as members of the German army during 1941 to 1943 taken direct part in mass extermination of Soviet civilians and personally participated in mass shootings, hangings, burning, looting and abuse of Soviet People, and their crimes were specified in the indictment. The fourth prisoner, a Russian of military age, was accused of treason and of serving the punitive institutions of the German army.

The indictment referred to acts of the accused as a "crying violation of the rules of warfare as established by international conventions and of generally recognised principles of justice'. The military tribunal was assisted by distinguished forensic medical experts.

Full Limelight

2. The Germans although of comparatively junior rank had held high administrative and police authority over a large and populous area. It is not unusual for even a non-commissioned officer to have the power of life and death over a whole town. Thus their activities went on under the full limelight of public administration.

3. All the accused pleaded guilty and fully admitted the atrocities they had committed. This however, did not mean they made no attempt at defence. Since the crimes involved were public crimes frequently committed in the presence of large numbers of witnesses, denial of guilt as in a private crime would have been idle. Moreover, even to have attempted a denial of a part of the atrocities would have been vain. To plead that one had murdered not 500 but 400 victims would obviously not affect the ultimate sentence.

The defence was, therefore, based on the principle of the military law that responsibility for actions committed under orders does not necessarily lie with those who carry out the orders. This is not only borne out by the report of the proceedings but by a reporter's description; speaking of Captain Wilhelm Langheld, he describes him as "a characteristic modern German, one of those on whom the regime is based; an old officer, participant in the first world war, he did not consider whether what he was doing was good or bad. He did not trouble himself in the least with the thought of responsibility".

Intensity Of Feeling

Against this the prosecution was able to show that the specific orders given had been exceeded in scale of violence and cruelty and that the accused had also acted on their own initiative.

4. Full facilities were given for defence .The three counsels included the well-known Moscow lawyer, Kanacheev. All the proceedings were read in both Russian and German ad interpreters were warned of their duty to translate all questions and replies with absolute exactness.

It is difficult for those who have not personally experienced the horrors of the German military rule—above all in Eastern Europe—to appreciate the intensity of feeling of the Russian people. This feeling cannot in fact be satisfied by blind revenge. It demands a judicial act in order to restore their belief in the existence of justice, hence in the civilised basis of human society. This is expressed by the "Pravda" when it writes, "The trial is of great international significance as it expresses the triumph of justice....There is a force in the world that will put an end to the existence of the Fascist gangster rule in Europe and will restore the safety of the peoples'. In this sense, as the Soviet press emphasised, the trial was an expression of the determination of the Allies stated in the Moscow declaration to track down war criminals and bring them to justice at the hands of those who have suffered.

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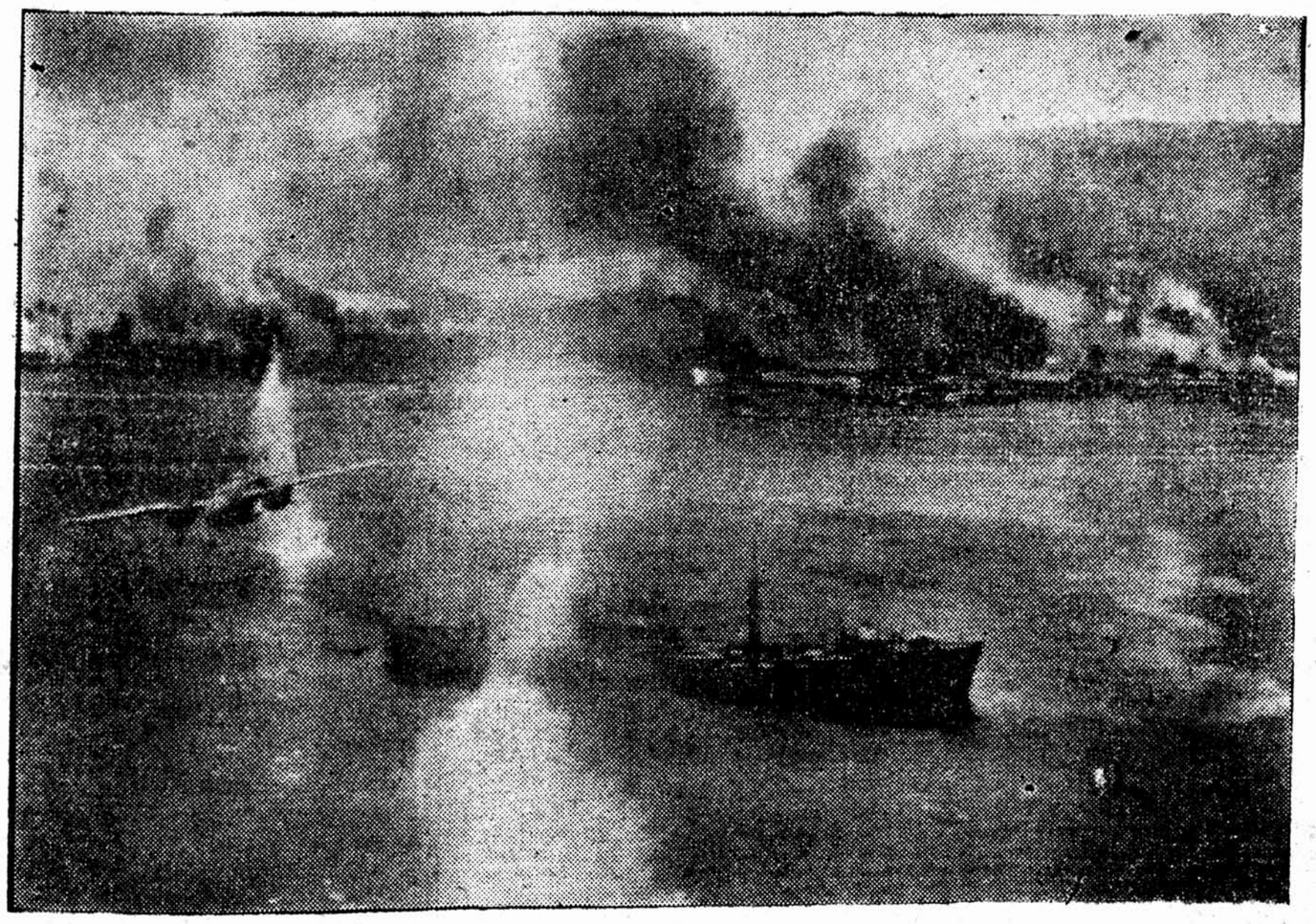

At masthead height, a B-25 Mitchell medium bomber of the Fifth U. S. Army Air Force swoops across the harbour at Rabaul on New Britain Island in the South Pacific in an attack which sank or damaged 26 Japanese ships on Nov. 2, 1943.

A GIANT IS BORN

The Story Of The U. S. Army Air Forces

As Reported by

Commanding General H. W. Arnold

Head Of The U. S. A. A. F.

Summarising the accomplishments of the United States Army Air Forces, Commanding General Henry H. Arnold, in a report to Secretary of War Stimson, declares: "It is now plain that for us the beginning has ended; for our enemies the end has begun."

In a chronicle totalling 23,000 words, General Arnold traces the birth of the Army Air Forces from 1935 when the General Headquarters of the Air Force was established. The first section of the report recalls the task facing the men who were seeking to build up an air force that then consisted mainly of blue-prints.

"Our enterprise reached into the lives of every American," General Arnold writes. "Industries were mobilised. The high school graduate put his diploma into the bureau drawer and enlisted as an aviation cadet. The housewife became a welder. The skill, devotion and hope of our people were focused on the Army Air Forces."

In November, 1938, the air corps chief called the aviation manufacturers together and asked them to double and triple their plants. In 1939, civilian schools began helping to train Army pilots, and observers were sent to Europe to study aerial operations there. In the autumn of 1940 President Roosevelt set the astounding production goal of 50,000 planes a year. "The entire year of 1941 was one of acceleration in building bases and training facilities, in teaching air crews and ground crews, in establishing supply depots and supply lines, expanding aircraft and engine factories, furnishing friendly nations with more planes and equipment than we could spare," General Arnold states.

Within A Year

The worst of the USAAF's growing pains were over when the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941. "We may not have had a powerful air force but we knew we would soon have one."

In section two of the report, General Arnold describes how the USAAF overcame the enemy's time advance and managed to spread its at first insufficient strength over the many theatres where air help was acutely needed.

"Germany required a decade to create the Luftwaffe", he writes. "We were required to build our air force in a year and fight with it in the four corners of the world at the same time.

"From Australia, the Pacific, China, India, the Soviet Union, the Near East and England came pleas for more men and planes, but altogether we had less than enough fully trained combat officers for any one theatre. It was necessary to parcel out aeroplanes among the many who urgently needed them in much the same manner as water from the last canteen is distributed among a party lost in the desert."

Since the greatest immediate need was trained personnel, the Army Air Forces shortly became the largest educational organisation in the nation. Facilities were secured, teachers hired and text-books written while the first classes were somehow being held.

Careful Training

"There was no time to build barracks and classrooms and nearly 500 hotels, garages, theatres, warehouses, exhibition halls and other structures, had to be leased instead. New airfields were built and men were trained on them simultaneously. Despite the urgent need for trained pilots in the battle areas, it was insisted that Army Air Force standards of proficiency must not be lowered.

This insistence upon careful training has paid dividends. "As a result of tremendous effort, USAAF-equipped and trained airmen have been able to defeat an enemy who had been preparing for a decade and shoot him down in aerial combat at a rate of never less than two planes for one in any theatre of war and at an over-all rate of four to one."

General Arnold also describes the various auxiliary services of the Army Air Forces. The Air Transport Command, for example, "starting with only two officers and one clerk in a small room," now totals more than 85,000 officers and men. It ferried its first plane to Britain on June 7, 1941, and within six months had delivered approximately 1,200 others to the British and American air forces, in addition to making its first plane deliveries across the South Atlantic to Egypt. Thenceforth the number of planes in the air and the volume of freight carried by them steadily increased.

150 Types

The USAAF's Air Service Command, established in October, 1941, keeps 150 types of aircraft serviced and in repair all around the globe. It employs 300,000 civilians 43 per cent of whom are women, and has 300 warehouses wherein half a million different parts and articles are instantly available on demand. Just those warehouses in the United States alone are equal in size to a building 75 feet wide and 100 miles long.

USAAF's Air Surgeon's Office, beside guarding the health of personnel, directs air evacuation of the wounded. Since Pearl Harbour, more than a quarter of a million sick, wounded and injured have been flown from the combat zones in transport planes.

In section three of the report, General Arnold discusses the USAAF combat operations in the Pacific and the Mediterranean and over Europe.

Although U.S. aircraft is now nearly 9,000 planes per month and America has been able to lend-lease or sell 26,900 planes to her allies, there was a woeful lack of American aircraft on hand when the Japs struck Pearl Harbour, Arnold reveals. The U. S. then had only 3,000 planes in the Pacific area, of which only 1,157 were suited for combat service and only 159 were four-engined bombers. Of the 1,157 combat planes, 526 were located on the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, where "within a few hours, that number was reduced to 176", the General said.

Primary Concern

"But, from the wreckage of a score of airfields scattered throughout the Pacific, rose an air force of 2,385,000 officers and enlisted men. As of October 31, 1943, those men had already flown more than a quarter of a million combat sorties.....destroyed in aerial combat 8,478 enemy probably destroyed 2,555 and damaged 2,834."

The primary concern of the present Allied air offensive over Europe, according to Arnold, "is to make the coming invasion of Germany as economical as possible by drastically reducing the war potential of the Third Reich and its satellites." To this end, Germany's supply centres, railways and other supply lines, war factories, assembly plants and aerodromes are being systematically bombed. In attempting to meet this assault the Germans are displaying the following tactics:

"First," Arnold writes, "there is the German unwillingness to join combat with invading aircraft other than heavy bomber formations.

"Second, there is a furious all-out attack, with little heed for fighter losses, on heavy bombers dispatched against key targets; this is particularly true when bomber formations are unescorted.

"Third, there is increasing employment of fighters equipped with cannon larger than 20mm. calibre and of fighters (frequently twin-engined) firing long-range rocket projectiles.

Definite Pointers

"These factors point definitely to:

"The need for Germany to conserve available fighter strength;

"The effectiveness of our bombing, which forces on the Luftwaffe the necessity of stopping such attacks at any cost;

"The search for effective new weapons, in particular long-range weapons, to permit attack from outside the lethal range of our formation of .50 calibre defence."

The issue of the battle which is going on over enemy and enemy-occupied Europe, according to General Arnold, "hangs now on which side first falters, weakens and loses its punishing power.....We will not falter."

In section four of the report, General Arnold pays tribute to the men and women who build the planes and fly them to the global fighting fronts, the ground crews who keep them flying and a final tribute "to the airmen who pit their flesh, skill and steel against the flesh, and steel of our enemies. It is they who are fighting this war."—USOWI.

A column of black smoke rises from an oil dump at the Japanese base of Laichikok, on the Chinese mainland opposite Hong Kong, the result of a direct hit during a raid on the enemy base. The picture was taken from one of the American bombers.

—(U. S. O. W. I.)

LATE SWAMI SHANKERANANDJI

FOUNDER OF THE HINDU MAHA-SABHA

By Swami Bhawani Dayal

There is no curiosity left in me on arrival of a telegram as I receive a number of them regularly from India and abroad, but some strange premonition dominated my mind tenaciously on getting one from Thakur Mahendra Singh of Sarwan (Central India) on the 23rd December.

My presentiment was not an illusion as the contents conveyed to me the sudden death of His Holiness Swami Shankeranandji Maharaj, a man of deep knowledge, ardent energy, wonderful concentration, indomitable will, lofty visions and magnetic personality. He revealed the glory of the ancient Vedic religion and Aryan culture not only to his own countrymen but also to the whitemen of England and South Africa.

Swami Shankeranand was born in the land graced by the five great rivers, Punjab in Samvat 1924. It was an era of awakening in Punjab. During this period great and potential personalities like Munshiram Hansraj, Lajpat Rai, Devaraj and others appeared in quick succession in Punjab to demonstrate the futility and hollowness of the western civilisation and rejuvenate the Arvan life and culture in the minds of the Indians under the banner of Arya Samaj

The Arya Samaj attracted Swami Shankeranand like a magnet and he dedicated his life at the altar of Mother India in particular and humanity in general. His whole life was spent in the religious and social upliftment of Hindus of India and abroad. He worked vigorously and incessantly for rousing the spirit of Vedic religion and Aryan culture lying dormant in the minds of the Indians. It is no exaggeration to say that the seed of Arya Samaj sown by Rishi Dayanand has grown into a full-blown tree through the service and sacrifice of his desciples like Swami Shankeranand and has given a foretaste of its fruit in the Gandhian era.

In South Africa

Swami Shankeranand was preaching the gospel of Vedic religion in England during the year 1908 when the tales of woe and misery reached him concerning the indentured Indian labourers of South Africa. Though his ambition was to preach the religion of holy Vedas throughout Europe, yet he gave up the idea of the spiritual elevation of the white people and rushed to South Africa in order to save his own countrymen from religious and social degeneration. When Hinduism and every trace of it was in danger among the indentured Indians of South Africa Swami Shankeranand appeared there as a saviour of those unfortunate Hindu settlers.

He lit the darkness of their ignorance with his light of wisdom, aroused them from slumber and prevented them from falling a prey to other denominations. He not only saved Hinduism from total extinction but also succeeded in bringing home to the white settlers of South Africa that India is not a producer of coolies according to their presumption, which is an unfortunate result of foreign subjection but she has produced prophets like Krishna, Buddha and Dayanand. The mere mention of their names makes the land sacred and great beyond expression. He convinced them in the course of his powerful orations that the Vedic religion and the Aryan culture were the source of the various civilisations in the world.

He was the father of the Hindu Mahasabha. Thirty years ago he had laid the foundations of the South African Hindu Mahasabha which has survived somehow up till now. A few years later the Hindu Mahasabha was established in India whose Silver Jubilee was recently celebrated after twenty-five years of its existence. Swamiji also assisted in the formation of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha along with Lala Sukhvir Singh and other Hindu leaders.

Headquarters In Virpur

After his return from South Africa where he incessantly and courageously preached the doctrine of the Vedic religion for a period of four long years, he toured all parts of India as a Vedic Missionary but his main field of activity had been Kathiawar, the birthplace of Dayanand and Gandhi. He chose Virpur, a state in Kathiawar, as his headquarters, where now he has breathed his last. He was greatly loved and revered by the princes and people alike of Kathiawar. The religious and social awakening which is being perceptible among the royal families and the general masses of that Province, much of it is due to the strenuous efforts of Swamiji.

How many people are aware that the Hindu Mahasabha first saw the light of the day in South Africa 30 years ago? It was established by Swami Shankeranand, who had gone there from England to improve the lot of the indentured Indian labourers. The Hindu Mahasabha, as we know it, was founded five years later in India.

My friendship with Swami Shankeranandji has lasted for more than a quarter of a century. During this period I met him from time to time and enjoyed his wonderful company. There were many a matter of public character in which we differed honestly and fundamentally with each other. For instance, being a Congressman, I have never agreed with his communal outlook and sectional politics of the Mahasabha and the League variety, though we both belonged to the same religious fold of the Arya Samaj. Yet, these differences on the public affairs have never interfered with our personal relation and mutual friendship.

It is absolutely impossible to narrate even briefly the life work of this great man in this tribute of mine. It would be suffice to say that he was a celebrated scholar, philosopher and orator and a man of striking personal appearance. Even his critics admired him and gave him credit for conscientious action. He has played his part in this life and played it well. The mortal remains of this Sannyasi are no more to be found. With Vedic ceremonies and services, impressive and solemn, the body of this saint has been offered to the pyre. He is gone but his work will live as a lasting monument to his name.

I have written a biography in Hindi of this friend of the Indians overseas which contains more than 450 pages of medium size, dealing with every aspects of his noble life. I earnestly hope that the South African Hindu Mahasabha and the Veda Dharma Sabha will erect some suitable memorial as a token of gratitude to Swami Shankeranand for his selfless service and signal sacrifice in the cause of the Hindu settlers of South Africa.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER

CHEMICALLY this is not true. Leather is a protein and so are wool, silk, hair, nail and horn ! The manufacture of leather is a highly-skilled and complex craft which has developed slowly but surely through centuries of trial and error. The hides must go through many treatments before being tanned. Tanning converts the soft skin into durable leather, but it is not the end. The leather must be brought to the required degree of pliability and finally dyed or finished to obtain the wide range of effects, say, between an army boot and a bright bedroom slipper, a fancy handbag and a riding saddle. All these many and varied processes have been developed by the leather industry, but gradually, as the chemistry of leather has become better known, the chemist has been increasingly brought in, replacing the old agents for leather treatment, lime, animal excreta, eggs, offal and crude fats, with standard alkalis and sulphides, pancreatic enzymes, disinfectants, purified and analysed fats, the chrome tanning process and so on. Most of all, the chemist is helping the leather manufacturer to understand the principles of his processes, to speed them up and standardise them. The excellence of British leather is universally recognised, and British chemists are among the first in the field of leather research. Professor H. R. Procter, known affectionately as "the father of leather chemistry" led a pioneer school at Leeds University from 1890-1913 and the work he initiated has been pursued and developed all over the world.

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RUSSIAN 'AVALANCHE OFFENSIVE' BEGINS

Kirovograd Captured

A DOUBLE-PINCER SQUEEZE

MOSCOW, *January 8.*

KIROVOGRAD IS CAPTURED, IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

REUTER'S STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW WIRES:—

"THE GERMAN TROOPS TRAPPED IN THE KIROVOGRAD POCKET OF THE DNIEPER BEND ARE TO-DAY FACING CERTAIN CAPTURE OR ANNIHILATION AS THE RED ARMY'S STEEL RING RAPIDLY CLOSES ON THEM. WITH SOVIET UNITS ONLY SIX MILES NORTH OF KIROVOGRAD AND OTHER FORCES DRIVING THEM BACK ELSEWHERE IN THE SECTOR THE GERMANS ARE THROWING IN ALL THE MEN AND ARMOUR THEY HAVE TO STEM THE SWEEPING TIDE.

Meanwhile Soviet forces are pushing back the Germans beyond Klesov which is 22 miles inside pre-war Poland and only 12 miles east of the key railway junction of Sarny. Other drives are forging west, south-west and east of the Kiev bulge and through the 60-mile breach on the Kirovograd front.

DRIVE INTO POLISH UKRAINE

The drive into and towards Polish Ukraine is being made with a great force on an 80-mile front.

DOUBLE PINCER MOVE

The seizure of Klesov yesterday followed an advance of 12 miles along the railway line from Rokitno captured on Thursday. The whole German southern front is beginning to come apart as Gen. Vatutin and Gen. Koniev bring more tanks, artillery and men to strengthen the gigantic double pincer move which has been set going by their armies. After dealing a formidable blow in the Kirovgrad sector Soviet troops now threaten, on the one hand to squeeze out the big German forces still west of the Dnieper between the troops of the first and second Ukraine fronts, and on the other to menace more than ever before the already precarious German grouping in the Dnieper bend."

Earlier

MOSCOW, Jan. 8: (From Reuter's Staff Correspondent)—Fierce fighting is going on close to the approaches of Kirovograd which has already been isolated by the Russians and the fall of the city is now seemingly imminent. Some of the outer defences of the city are already under heavy pounding from Soviet guns. The Germans have received orders to fight to the last bullet and have been given slender promises of relief, but they are falling back on the city with increasing losses for every mile of retreat.

A frontline despatch to the "Izvestia" from the region of Novogorod Volynsk to-day said the offensive continues along the entire front. The strong German grouping of tanks and motorised infantry which was offering determined resistance in the Novogorod Volynsk region has been completely smashed up, and all its artillery captured. Across snow-covered fields and trenches thousands of German corpses lie scattered.

NEW RED OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW, Jan. 7: A new Russian offensive was opened on January 5, and it broke through in the Kirovograd direction, says the Soviet communique.

The troops of the first Ukrainian front has joined forces with troops on the right bank of the Dnieper. Kirovograd is completely encircled by the Red Army. Three infantry and one tank division and one motorised division were routed. The new offensive made a breach 60 miles in breadth and 25 miles deep.

ADVANCE INTO POLISH UKRAINE CONTINUES

Smashing their way forward along a 80 mile front. General Vatutin's forces are to-day continuing their advance into and towards Polish Ukraine, says a message from Reuter's special correspondent, in Moscow.

Their front stretches from a point beyond Rokitno—a town 12 miles inside the 1939 Polish border which was captured yesterday southwards to Polonnoye 50 miles north-west of the rail junction of Berdichev.

The Germans are retreating hurriedly under Russian pressure along the Berdichev-Sheptovka Railway.

Sheptovka, an important rail hub, is also being approached from Dubrovka in the north. Hitler's shattered forces are being overwhelmed in all directions as the great offensive is maintained.

DISORDER IN GERMAN RANKS

Thrusting south from the huge Kiev bulge towards the river Bug and the Odessa railway General Vatutin's men are close to Ilintsi, a big road centre controlling half a dozen good roads linking up rail junctions of Vinnitsa and Zhmerinka with the Germans in the Dnieper bend.

To the east Red Army men, making a swift advance since the capture of Byelaya Tserkov, are moving on Kanev one of the last strongpoint the Germans still holds on the Dnieper below Kiev. The speed and power of the Russian advance is bringing increasing disorder in the ranks of General Manstein's defeated army.

Some divisional German staffs are frequently forced to change their headquarters and units are frequently isolated and out of touch with those supposed to be supporting their flanks. The German's losses are enormous. Some companies from the first German motorised regiment of the Reich S. S. Division have only six or eight men left out of a normal complement of 150 to 200.

Allied Planes Play Havoc In Rabaul Area

Destroy Barges And Bomb Destroyer And Cargoship

LONDON, Jan. 7.

At least 100 Japanese troops were killed or wounded in attacks by Allied planes on barges in Rabaul area and along the coast of New Britain, said an official report from General MacArthur's Headquarters today.

Other Allied planes bombed a Japanese destroyer and cargo ship near Kavieng, New Ireland. Fighting at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, has slackened in the Borgen Bay sector.—Reuter.

U. S. TO RECEIVE REVERSE LEND LEASE AID

Various Allied Nations Agree To Provide Free Commodities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

President Roosevelt in his report to Congress on Lend-Lease said that the surplus of heavier oil products at Abadan, the British owned and largest refinery in the Middle East, has been far too large to hold in storage and has therefore been disposed of "by the unique method of pumping it back into the oilfields.

This has been from a commercial standpoint wasteful to the British but has resulted in saving space in tankers for carrying aviation gasolene to American and British forces.

The British Government which has had substantial military supply responsibility in the Middle East has greatly expanded the petroleum facilities in that area.

Similar Lend-Lease aid to our armed forces is being provided by the Belgian Government and the French Committee of National Liberation.

In addition to supplies and services for our armed forces abroad, the Governments of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and India have agreed to provide as reverse Lend-Lease and without payment by us, commodities and foodstuffs previously purchased within their territories by United States Government agencies.

The agreement with the United Kingdom includes public purchases in Southern Rhodesia and the Colonial Empire. We are also receiving reverse Lend-Lease aid as need arises in China and the Soviet Union.

The Real measure of aid we and the other United Nations have received from China is six and a half years during which our Ally has engaged—and is now continuing to engage—our common enemy.—Reuter

Allied Bombers Attack Last Enemy Defences Before Cassino

Clark's Army Pushing Forward On San Vittore: Americans Capture Monte Majo

As the last German defences of San Vittore crumble under the Fifth Army's blows, Allied fighter bombers are striking ahead at the next objective of the ground forces—the village of Cervaro says Reuter's special correspondent, Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Lying two miles north-west of San Vittore, Cervaro is the last defensive position before Cassino.

Troop concentrations and gun emplacements have been spotted by Allied reconnaissance pilots and these have been subjected to heavy air attacks, carried out in most unfavourable weather.

Along their whole ten mile front centre on San Vittore, British and United States formations of General Mark Clark's Army are punching slowly but steadily forward.

Three German strong points are proving particularly tough in San Vittore and these are now being systematically attacked.

HEAVY SHELLING OF SAN VITTORE AREA

Fierce street fighting continues in other parts of the town which is gradually being cleared. Artillery has been assembled in strength by the Germans and San Vittore area is being heavily shelled.

Battling through deep snow drifts in mountains to the north of the Cassino Road to Rome American troops have captured the 3,500-foot height named Monte Majo which cuts the useful German supply road from Viticuso south-west to Cervaro.

Heavy cloud, snow and mist have reduced activity on the Eighth Army front but Indian troops have further improved their position west of the village of San Tommaso.

Allied fighter bombers yesterday made fighter bombers yesterday targets on the west coast shooting up trains and motor convoys. The town and railway at Fondi north-east of Terracina at the upper end of the Gulf of Gaeta were attacked and explosions and large fires resulted. No Allied planes were lost in the day's operations.—Reuter

MILITARY TARGETS IN NORTHERN FRANCE POUNDED

Long-range fighters of the United States Army Air Force on their 13th mission to-day flew deep into the industrial south-west Germany, escorting Flying Fortresses and Liberators in a heavy raid on target areas.

Taking advantage of improved visibility, United States Marauders and R. A. F. Bostons, Mitchells and Typhoon bombers to-day resumed in force their attacks on military targets in northern France.

Though hundreds of Allied aircraft had crossed the French coast by noon, there were no reports of German fighters, the only opposition being encountered from ground forces.

Typhoon fighter bombers opened the assault in mid morning with successful attacks on targets, including Maupertus airfield in Cherbourg Peninsula. Typhoon fighters swept the Cherbourg area afterwards without incident.

A force of over 200 Marauders which took part in this morning's operations returned to their bases without loss. Before the Marauders had landed back at the base another large R. A. F. formation more than 150 strong was crossing the Channel. This force comprised Mitchells and Bostons, including a squadron of the Royal Netherland Naval Air service and the Lorraine Free French Squadron with an escort of R. A. F. and Allied Spitfires. Despite moderate opposition from anti-aircraft batteries good bombing results were seen.

18 DESTITUTES DIE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8: Yesterday 18 sick destitutes died in various hospitals in Calcutta and suburbs, and there were 26 new admissions. During the day 23 destitutes were discharged from the hospitals.—A. P.

Fresh Remittance From London For Indian Relief

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

Mr N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has received a further sum of Rs. 30,000 from the India Relief Committee, London, bringing the total received from the Committee to Rs. 1,13,000.

So far Rs. 43,000 have been disbursed in consultation with Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. Joshi is awaiting instructions from London regarding the disbursement of the balance.—A. P.

KAMALADEVI TO BE RELEASED?

MADRAS, Jan. 8: Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who is now a detenue in the Vellore Women's Jail is likely to be released shortly on medical grounds.—United Press.

San Vittore Captured

Indian Troops Advance Facing Stubborn Resistance

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JAN. 8. TO-DAY'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUE STATES:—

"LAND: AFTER TWO DAYS OF THE HEAVIEST STREET FIGHTING AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE FIFTH ARMY HAVE CAPTURED SAN VITTORE. THE FIFTH ARMY ADVANCE CONTINUES. IN ANOTHER AREA OUR TROOPS FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THE TOP OF A 4,000 FOOT MASSIF WHICH THEY NOW HOLD. THE ADVANCE CONTINUES ALONG THE 10 MILE FRONT OF THE ATTACK.

On the Eighth Army front strong patrols acting under conditions of bitter cold and deep snowdrifts were engaged in sharp clashes yesterday.

INDIAN TROOPS' ADVANCE

Cairo radio on Saturday said: "Indian troops have advanced four miles beyond San Tommaso. The Indians' advance was made in the face of most determined resistance by German paratroops, which are fighting as infantry in this sector and in spite of very difficult Terrain."

2-MILE PENETRATION

United States Fifth Army troops are fighting in the hill village of Guiusto, 1,000 yards north of San Vittore. The Germans have recaptured Monteraimo, north-east of Acquafondala.

The Fifth Army is to-day driving deeper into the depth of German defences on a 10-mile front. At some points Gen. Clark's troops have gained a full mile in the past 24 hours, making a two-mile penetration. They have captured another 4,000 feet height.

MONTE PORCHIA REACHED

LONDON, Jan. 8: San Vittore, the capture of which is announced in the Allied 'communique' to-day, was the last German stronghold before Cassino which guards the inland road to Rome. The Fifth Army in its advance across the plain south of Rome has reached the 900-foot high Monte Porchia two miles south-east of San Vittore, which dominated the road eastwards to Cassino.

The Eighth Army, supported by artillery, beat off a sharp night attack by two fairly strong German patrols west of Crecchio, which is six miles inland from Ortona and one mile above the lateral road.

AIR: Aircraft factory at Maribor and railway yards at Fiume were attacked yesterday by escorted heavy bombers.

BITTER FIGHTING IN CENTRAL BOSNIA

LONDON, Jan. 8: The Free Yugoslav radio to-day broadcast a communique from Yugoslav army of Liberation stating that "fighting is continuing in the battle area of Banjaluka and Prijedor. While fighting for Banjaluka was going on strong units of the Fifth Bosnian Brigade attacked the town of Bosanska Gradeska and captured it by storm.

In Central Bosnia bitter fighting is going on between Teslio and Dobroj. In Sanjak (Bosnia) mopping up operations against Germans and Mihailovitch Chetniks continue.—Reuter.

Hopes For Agreement Between Yugoslav And Tito's Govt. Fade

CAIRO, Jan. 7.

Hopes of an ultimate agreement between the Yugoslav Government and Marshal Josef Brooz Titos administration faded on Friday night when it was learned in usually well informed quarters here that there is no prospect of a compromise at present.—Reuter.

A collective fine of Rs. 1,500 has been imposed on Thanapude village, in the Walwa taluka of Satara District.

Tazia Dispute Settled

Agreement Between Muslims And Ahmedabad Authorities

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

A satisfactory solution of the Tazia deadlock was brought about this afternoon as a result of consultations between Muslim leaders and the authorities. The Muslims have agreed to take out the Tazias with one of the weapons, namely, the 'Ghatka' and they should be immersed before 7 o'clock this evening. Thereafter, according to the present understanding, the arrested persons would be released, and the prohibitory orders would be cancelled to-morrow after the immersion of the Tazias.—United Press.

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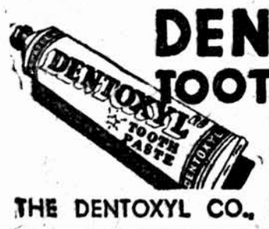

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Merchants Chamber Springs Surprise On Govt.

Declares Draft Rules To Control Bonus And Dearness Allowance 'Ultra Vires'

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of a representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department on Excess Profits Tax (Computation of Profits and Capital) Rules, 1943 says:—

"I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to refer to Government Notification No. 10 dated 27th November 1943, publishing draft of certain rules seeking to provide limits upto which payments of dearness allowance, bonus and commission shall be admissible as deductions for Excess Profits Tax purposes, and to send to you hereby their views on the same.

Before my Committee discuss the details of the draft rules under reference, they would like again to raise certain issues of fundamental importance arising out of the procedure adopted by Government in regard to this question.

My Committee wish to point out significantly, that the Excess Profits Tax legislation of 1940 had nothing to do with inflation. A reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons then appended to the Bill would confirm this view, as it was then clearly stated that "the object of the Bill is to secure for the Government a considerable portion of the additional business profits which accrue as a result of conditions prevailing during the war." There was no question of dealing with the problem of inflation by any steps under the E. P. T. Act and the subsequent attempts of Government to restrict the freedom or discretion of employers in the matter of regulating their business needs and requirements in the manner contemplated by the above Ordinances and the present draft rules, are, to say the least, unwarranted.

The Finance Member, during the discussion of the E.P.T. amendment Bill in the Assembly in November, 1941, gave specific and categorical assurances that the Government had no intention of interfering with any 'bona fide' payments by way of increased allowances or bonuses to labour and other employees.

TAXATION BY EXECUTIVE FIAT

The Committee cannot also help pointing out that it was quite improper to have made an amendment to the E.P.T. Act, a piece of legislation duly passed by the Central Legislature by the issue of an ordinance, without even subsequently getting the amendment ratified by the Legislature by a regular amending Act, and thereafter to proceed to make rules under powers vested by that ordinance. All this, in fact, amounts to taxation by executive fiat and Government have thrown to the winds all considerations of constitutional propriety in amending a tax law by the aid of an ordinance.

"My Committee are further advised that the draft rules framed by Government are in certain respects beyond the scope of rule 12 (3) of Schedule I. viz: rule added by the E.P.T. Ordinance of May, 1943. By the said rule the Central Government were empowered "to make rules for determining the extent to which deductions shall be allowed in respect of bonuses or commissions paid." There was therein no power for limiting dearness allowance and all the provisions in the draft rules under discussion which relate to limitations on dearness allowance as such are repugnant to the provisions of the main rule and therefore "ultra vires."

Without prejudice to their contention that the provisions in the draft rules are entirely unnecessary and are likely to lead to avoidable difficulties and hardship in practical working, my Committee would submit the following views and suggestions regarding modifications and changes necessary in the rules as drafted:—

In the first place, the limitations should not apply to any payments in the form of dearness allowance, bonus or commission on the basis of commitments or contractual obligations entered into between the employer and the employee prior to 18th May 1943 viz: the date on which the ordinance authorising the regulation of such payments was first issued.

Rule 2(ii). "Bonus" should be defined to mean any remuneration voluntarily paid or credited to any employee. Any payment as part of any contractual obligations or under terms of employment should not come within the scope of the limitation contemplated in the rule. This sub-rule should, therefore, be amended as under:

"2(ii). 'Bonus' means any voluntary remuneration paid or credited to any employee other than wages, salary or commission."

Rule 2(iii). The word 'bonus' in this sub-rule should be substituted by the word "allowance." "Bonus" has already been defined under this rule vide Rule 2(ii) above, and as such if dearness allowance is defined to mean as "bonus payable" to any employee, the same would create confusion and complication. Therefore, this sub-rule should be amended to read as under:

"2(iii). "Dearness allowance" means any allowance payable to any employee to compensate for the increased cost of living."

The Government should not come in the way of employers giving adequate bonus to the workers with a view to securing more satisfactorily efficient labour. My Committee therefore, suggest that the limit of 1/4 provided in this rule should be changed to 1/3, so that payments to the extent of about 4 months' wages as bonus will be permissible for taxation purposes.

Rule 4 The principle of paying dearness allowance to employees as compensation for the increased cost of living on account of the present abnormal conditions has now come to be accepted in almost all the countries. In this connection, it is pertinent to point out that these indices are published on the basis of the family budgets of manual workers, which, for purposes of the said computation, are deemed to include only certain specified items. It is also to be recognised that the standard of living of the middle-class people, from which clerks and officers are drawn, is much higher than that of manual workers, and the procedure of applying a uniform test for measuring the increase in the cost of living for both the types of employees cannot be expected to secure satisfactory results. This would, therefore, justify payment of allowances at higher rates to non-manual employees.

Further, my Committee regret to note that the slabs of diminishing rates of allowance which are proposed in sub-rules (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Rule 4, do not meet the requirements of the situation. In the first place, Government are proposing to limit the allowance to persons drawing wages or salaries less than Rs. 300. In the opinion of my Committee, persons drawing salaries higher than Rs. 300 are also equally entitled to relief in the present abnormal conditions, as the prices of many of the requirements of the said class of persons covered by income group of over Rs. 300 per month are not controlled. There is also another important aspect which seems to have been completely ignored by Government in limiting the benefit of dearness allowance to incomes below Rs. 300. The sacrifices which the salary earners have been making by way of increased income-tax and super-tax which they have to pay to finance the war efforts of the country leave in their hands an amount of salary which actually comes to far less than what they used to have in the pre-war days. Thus, payments of dearness allowance should be authorised for taxation purposes on the following basis:—Upto Rs. 50—An amount directly in proportion to the increased cost of living i.e. the same basis as is proposed by Government under this rule upto a wage limit of Rs. 25.

From Rs. 51 to 100—Same as above on the first slab of Rs. 50, and 80% of the same proportion on the balance.

From Rs. 101 to 300—Same as above on the first slab of Rs. 50, and 60% of the same proportion on the balance.

From Rs. 301 to 500—Same as above on the first slab of Rs. 50, and 40% of the same proportion on the balance.

From Rs. 501 to 1,000—Same as above on the first slab of Rs. 50, and 25% of the same proportion on the balance.

From Rs. 1,001 to 1,500—Same as above on the first slab of Rs. 50, and 10% of the same proportion on the balance.

Above Rs. 1,500—Same as above on the first slab of Rs. 50, and 7-1/2% of the same proportion on the balance.

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Stabbed In Court Room

Poona Sessions Case Sensation

POONA, Jan. 8: Inspector F. M. Roach, of the Poona C.I.D., was stabbed in the back, when about to give evidence in a case in the court room of the Assistant Sessions Judge today. The Inspector was about to enter the witness box as a witness in the Capitol Cinema Bomb case when a spectator in the Court room sprang to his feet and produced a dagger. The officer fell wounded and was taken to hospital. Others present in Court overpowered his assailant.

Later D. D. Divekar, described as a student, aged 27, was arrested in connection with the incident.

15 STUDENTS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

The police have also arrested about 15 persons, described as students, for enquiry into the incident.

The alleged assailant Divekar was later questioned by the Court, which recorded a statement made by him and remanded him to police custody. The detained persons were later released. Meanwhile Mr. Roach was considered to be out of danger.—A. P.

Rajapur Murder Accused Committed To Sessions

(From A Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

The Manjrekar murder accused—1. Raman Tukaram Kargutkar, 2. Sahdev Sakharam Kargutkar, 3. Yeshwant Ramchandra Kargutkar and Laxman Yesu Kargutkar, whose case has been tried before the Rajapur Mamlatdar's Court, for the last eight months have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Patanker, the Mamlatdar of Rajapur on the charge of murder. It is alleged that the deceased Digamber Manjrekar was murdered by the accused in Jaitapur (Dist. Ratnagiri) as the time of the Holi festival.

Price Control Order For Books

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8

Dealers in imported books, magazines and periodicals are directed by an order dated December 31, 1943, issued by the Director-General of Civil Supplies to mark all these articles with their sale price within a month of the publication of this notification. Prices for retail sales are to be calculated on the basis of one rupee per shilling for books from the United Kingdom and Rs. 5 per dollar for all American book publications. Normal reduction being made in regard to wholesale transactions. Books sold retail in Bombay and Karachi are to be marked at fourteen annas per shilling. Retail sale prices of newspapers, magazines and periodicals are to be calculated on the basis of Rs. 1/4 to a shilling or Rs. 6/12 to a dollar, as the case may be, subject to usual reduction for wholsale transactions. According to this ratio, five pence equal eight annas and ten cents (American equal eleven annas). —A. P.

Four Deaths Due To Police Firing

SURAT, Jan. 8.

According to a report from Dohad, a mob of persons raided a Government grainshop. The police in their effort to resist an unruly mob had to open fire, as a result of which four persons died and the rest dispersed.—United Press.

Record Breaking Feats In National Cricket Championship

By J. C. MAITRA

As was expected, Bombay avenged their previous defeat at the hands of Maharashtra in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy by the big margin of 437 runs. In its process several record-breaking feats were registered Bombay must thank Vijay Merchant, their skipper, for winning the toss again which was undoubtedly responsible for their tall score. Vijay has been eminently successful with the spin of the coin this season. What a great advantage it is to bat first has been shown by Bombay every time. In their latest venture, they amassed the huge total of 735 runs I do not remember any occasion in Bombay when such a gigantic figure has been collected by any side. Still it fell short of the record number by 63 runs Maharashtra claims the distinction of notching it three seasons ago at the cost of Northern India. All the same it was a feat rare in the history of representative cricket in India, for which Bombay has every reason to be proud.

WHAT A COLLAPSE!

But who could have forecast this result after seeing the home team lose half its side for a paltry 90? Among the batsmen who were out were Mantri, Sarwate, Anwar Hussain, Ibrahim and Rangnekar. The dismissal of Ibrahim and Rangnekar in particular was a severe blow to Bombay. Sarwate had turned out an excellent opening bat If Anwar had not thrown away his wicket by attempting a risky run, everything might have gone on splendidly for Bombay. Perhaps the score of 42 runs by the first pair within half an hour had emboldened him to take things easy. I wish Merchant had come in at this stage to bat. I still maintain that his rank should be No. 4 and not later. Ibrahim after an uncomfortable stay of 40 minutes at the wickets, made a rather ignominious exit with only 8 runs to his account. Shinde's first delivery found him covering the wicket! Rangnekar was also caught napping by Sohoni immediately on return from lunch!

MODY'S ADMIRABLE STAND

It was a most critical moment for Bombay. The fall of another wicket at this juncture would have spelt its doom. But Rusi Mody who had so far failed to give a proper account of himself, rose to the occasion. He must have been encouraged by the firm stand taken by his Captain. Jointly they seemed to make a pact to collar the visitors bowling by slow but sure methods and they succeeded in their efforts in a grand manner. Once they mastered Maharashtra bowling they never looked back. The score mounted up steadily until the partnership was broken at 461. It not only overshadowed the existing record of 342 runs registered by Sohoni and Hazare at Rajkot three seasons ago but placed Bombay in an almost unassailable position after dragging it out of the mire.

GREAT FUTURE BEFORE HIM

Mody deserves to be highly complimented on his great stand which saved Bombay from utter ruin. It is a pity—and I am sure everybody will sympathise with him—that he lost his wicket when he was well set for his double century. He had however the satisfaction of putting up his highest score in first class cricket—168 including 19 hits to the boundary. He was at the wicket for 355 minutes during which he did not offer a single chance. By his excellent display Rusi has now assured himself of his position in the Bombay eleven and I have every hope that he will shine with greater brilliancy in the years to come.

COOPER SHINES AGAIN

Jehangir Khot could but contribute 15 runs. Then Rusi Cooper came forward to render further assistance to his leader. With supreme confidence, born of his last performance against Baroda, he helped Vijay to raise the total to 707 for the eighth wicket, the partnership yielding 210 runs. He was rather unlucky in missing the coveted three figures by the narrow margin of 11 runs. During his stay of 188 minutes at the wickets, he produced 12 boundary strokes. Here is another colt who has fully made his mark in representative cricket. With greater experience he is sure to render more remarkable accounts of nimself in future.

MERCHANT'S UNIQUE FEAT

Madan Raiji fell an easy victim to Shinde and Garudachar succumbed to the same bowler as a novice. So Bombay's innings closed at 735, Merchant remaining unbeaten with 359 to his credit. The achievement of the Bombay skipper was a unique one in the history of Indian cricket. First, he entered the field when the score was 68 for 3 wickets, saw 2 more wickets fall with an addition of 22 runs only, and then—still undaunted by the catastrophe—carried the total to the abnormal height of 735, himself contributing nearly one-half of it, recording two big partnerships by the way. In addition to overhauling Vijay Hazare's recent individual record of 309, he made a record collection of 762 runs in four successive innings without surrendering his wicket twice—62,250 (not out), 141 and 359 (not out) with an average of 361.

WORTHY OF COMPARISON WITH WORLD'S BEST

This is a feat almost unparalleled not only in India but in any part of the world. In point of mass collection it is worthy of comparison with the records of Don Bradman, Ponsford, or Hatton, Bradman stands at the top of the cricket world in point of batting. His score of 452 (not out) in the Sheffield Shield of Australia still stands unsullied and is not likely to be touched for many a year to come, if at all. His Test figure of 334 is another record which, though surpassed by Hatton is of a quality uncomparable with any that may be put up. It may look absurd, in some eyes, to compare Hazare and Merchant's feats with those of the giants of Australia and England—having regard to the fact that the class of bowling they have to contend with is far above ours. But, at the same time, it cannot be gainsaid that our batsmen are now well on the way to achieve what their confreres in other parts of the world have done.

NEED OF FAST BOWLERS

We have now two Vijays who are worthy of standing shoulder to shoulder with the world's best. Merchant has already shown his mettle in England and Hazare, I have no doubt, will do so when he gets his chance. The recent matches have clearly shown that our batting strength is increasing by leaps and bounds. Perhaps the abilities of our bowlers are not keeping pace with their march. All those cricketers who have a special aptitude for different types of bowling need to pay greater attention to the development of their respective departments. One fact has been brought prominently into relief and that is that the race of fast bowlers is fast dying out in this country. Unless immediate steps are taken to create them, India will have nothing in the shape of fast bowling when the next international matches are played.

MAHARASHTRA'S PLUCKY FIGHT

Maharashtra had almost an impossible task set before them. Although Sohoni (43), Vinoo Mankad (48), Paranjpe 49 and Phadkar (88) made gallant efforts to bring down the margin of defeat to respectable limits, they found their task beyond their capacity. They were all out with a total of 298 runs. Sarwate produced the best analysis with 38 overs, 8 maidens, 104 runs and 5 wickets. At one stage his analysis stood at 12 overs, 3 maidens, 30 runs, 3 wickets. On the other side, Shinde claimed an equal number of wickets for 186 runs in 75.5 overs 10 of which were maidens. It is worthy of notice, Bhandarkar Maharashtra's wicket keeper, conceded 25 runs only, which included no-falls etc., in a total of 735, which Mantri gave away 24 in 298! Does it not look strange that in the face of these bare facts our selectors have still a very high opinion of Mantri's abilities behind the stumps?

ORDEAL AT RAJKOT

Bombay is now scheduled to meet the Western India States at Rajkot on January 14, 15 and 16 Practically the same team, with the addition of Tarapore, has been chosen, giving Merchant full powers to pick out the best combination. This match will be played on matting which makes Bombay's task a difficult one—unaccustomed as most of them are do such a wicket. I hope our team will go to Rajkot at least two or three days earlier than the appointed dates so that they may get used to the new environments. If Bombay wins this match which we hope they will, the inter zone semi-final and final will be staged at the Stadium. Best of luck to Vijay and his mates again.

ALLEGED STABBING BY UNDERTRIAL

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Jan. 4.

A stir was caused yesterday evening in the High Court compound when a gang case undertrial prisoner named Gafur attempted to take the life of Mr Ramarao investigator of the case, during the trial which was being held in the court of Mr. M K Kaul, Special Magistrate. It is gathered that when the case was being heard, the accused took out a sharp knife out of his jail uniform, which he was putting on, and struck it with full force on the face of the investigator, cutting his ear and causing deep wounds on his cheek and a portion of the neck when he was caught by a police constable. Mr. Ramarao was immediately taken to hospital where his condition is reported to be very serious.

Dog Gets Pompous Funeral In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Jan. 6

Hyderabad city last evening witnessed a unique funeral, the funeral of a dog, intended to symbolise the determination of the youth of Hyderabad to "give a dog's burial" to Japanese power

The body of the dog was solemnly taken out in procession and alms were distributed among the poor. Cloth merchants in one of the busiest business centres of the city contributed as. 8 each to the fund raised for the purpose.

Wife Of Hoover Passes Away

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the former president of the United States died on Friday.

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PROBLEM OF INDIA'S NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi Says Hindustani Is Common Heritage Of Hindus And Muslims

The following address was delivered by Mr. S. A. Brelvi at the Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, on Saturday:—

I am very grateful to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha for the honour they have done me in asking me to speak to the graduates of this Hindi University of South India at this year's Convocation. When about three years ago I was in Madras I had the privilege of seeing something of the excellent work done by the Sabha and I consider myself very fortunate that an opportunity has given to me to-day to pay my tribute to the invaluable service your Sabha has been rendering to Southern India and, through it, to the country generally. Ever since its establishment in 1918 when my friend, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, was sent by Gandhiji to lay the foundation of the teaching of Hindi here, I have read about the Sabha's activities with great interest. The object of the Sabha is to spread a knowledge of Hindi in South India, mainly in Andhra, Tamil Nad, Kerala and Karnatak, including the Indian States. This was the part of India where the language which is spoken and understood by the common people, both Hindus and Muslims of Northern India and which, it is intended, should become our national language, was least understood. It is a tribute to the far-sighted vision of Gandhiji that within twenty-five years of its existence the Sabha has proved itself to be one of the powerful forces working for national solidarity.

SABHA'S 600 CENTRES

Three hundred and thirty-two successful candidates will take their degrees to-day and so far 1,800 persons have passed the degree examination while as many as one lakh and a half persons trained by its registered workers, who themselves number 1,100, have passed the eight other graded examinations held by the Sabha. The Sabha has spent nearly 16 lakhs of rupees for spreading the knowledge of Hindi and published 300 books of different kinds of which nearly 15 lakhs of copies have been issued. It has four branches with headquarters at Bezwada, Dharwar, Trichy and Ernakulam. These branches direct the various activities of more than 600 centres conducted by 1,100 trained workers. These figures give but an inadequate idea of the great work that the Sabha has been able to do under the guidance of the President Mahatma Gandhi and its Vice-President, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and with the active, zealous and devoted cooperation of its numerous workers. The achievement of the Sabha encouraged Mr. Rajagopalachariar when he became Prime Minister to make the teaching of Hindustani compulsory in selected primary schools. It was a great experiment and its success has had the inevitable effect of giving a stimulus to the work of this Sabha.

The need for a national language for India is widely recognized. The difference that has arisen is as regards the language which should be accepted as the national language. The claims of Hindi, as it is spoken and written now and of Urdu as it is spoken and written now are advanced in this connection. Unfortunately, the controversy has taken a communal turn and has itself also become one of the principal causes of the existing intercommunal misunderstandings and differences. A question that should have been considered by Hindu and Muslim experts on the subject sitting together and coming to a decision in a spirit of true historical and scientific research as well as of accommodation, has been exploited by political controversialists to serve their own ends. I do not wish to refer in detail to this controversy. But there is one current misconception about the national language which requires to be removed. Before I refer to this misconception I wish to emphasize that that language alone can claim to be the national language of India which is rooted in the soil of the country and is spoken and understood by the largest majority of both Hindus and Muslims. When protagonists of Hindi or Urdu advance the claim of either language to be the national language, the claims of both are just if by Hindi or Urdu is meant the language which was, at one time, one and was called by two different names, but it is not very strong if what they mean are the present-day Hindi and Urdu languages, which are different forms of styles of the same language but have a distinct tendency to evolve as two different languages. The misconception against which we have to guard against is one which induces us to accept, without question, the claim of eitlier present-day Hindi or present-day Urdu to be the national language of India.

I have no desire to recall the history of the origin of either Hindi or Urdu. But there are certain facts of this history which are generally accepted and it is essential to bear them in mind in considering the question of India's national language. These facts are:—

(1) Before the British came here India had evolved an inter-provincial language and this language was known as Hindustani, Hindi or Urdu.

(2) These names were given by Muslims to the same language.

(3) Until a few decades ago there was no difference between Urdu and Hindi and in the final stages the language was known more as Urdu than as Hindi or Hindustani.

(4) The present-day Urdu and present-day Hindi languages are in origin but different styles of the same language, the former containing more Arabic and Persian words and the latter more Sanskrit words than were contained in the parent language, and both having a strong tendency to drift apart as two different languages.

NATIONAL HERITAGE

Thus, there are three languages which could claim to be our national language: (1) Old Urdu which was also earlier known as Hindustani or Hindi. (2) Present-day Urdu. (3) Present-day Hindi. If it is the essence of the national language of our country that it should be spoken and understood by a large majority of both Hindus and Muslims and in my opinion, it is an indispensable condition precedent—the claim of modern Hindi is the weakest because it is not spoken by Muslims and of the three languages it is the least understood by them. Present-day Urdu is spoken and understood by a large number of Hindus as well as Muslims but its claim to be the national language is weakened by a tendency which it has recently shown and which is naturally objected to by Hindus, of becoming more and more Arabicised and Persianised. The claim of old Urdu or Hindustani to be the national language of India is unanswerable. Unfortunately, it is not now as widely spoken or written as before and its place is now being taken by modern Hindi and modern Urdu. But it alone can become our national language. It must be revived and adapted to the requirements of the present-day. It fulfils all the essential requirements of a national language. It is nurtured in the soil. It was not imposed on the people by the rulers as was Persian imposed as an official language by the Muslim rulers in India and as English is being imposed on us by our British rulers. It grew out of the common need of the people. It was created and fostered by the joint efforts of Hindus and Muslims and, in fact, at all stages, it was spoken by a larger number of Hindus than Muslims. Incidentally it is an interesting fact that even present-day Urdu is spoken by larger number of Hindus than of Muslims. It welcomed and assimilated words from Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Portuguese and English as much as from Sanskrit and the various languages and dialects of all parts of India. Its grammar, its syntax, its adjectives and adverbs, its verbs and its declensions were Indian. If it borrowed its rules of prosody from the Persian which, it is well to remember is itself a language of Aryan origin—it did not discard all the rules of indigenous origin. It embodied the culture of both Hindus and Muslims known, in the early stages, as I have stated above, as Hindustani or Hindi and in the last stage, as Urdu it would have continued to remain and prosper as the national language of India, but for the operation of certain new and deplorable forces which brought about a divergence between it and Hindi which did not exist before.

It is not necessary for my present purpose to dwell on why and how this divergence arose. I may also add this that the notorious policy of our rulers of obstructing every movement tending to cement the unity of Hindus and Muslims, had not a little to do with this unfortunate divergence. Thus Dr. Tarachand points out in his book, "The National Language for India", that it was only at the beginning of the 19th century that modern Hindi (Sanskrit Hindustani) started its creed and that John Golchrist and the English professors of Fort William College directed Sadal Misra and Lathe Lal to create a literary medium for the Hindus which would take the place of Urdu. Sir G. A. Grierson is equally explicit in his "Survey of India." He says: "Unfortunately the most powerful English influence has during this period been on the side of the Sanskritist. This Sanskritized Hindi has been largely used by Missionaries and translations of the Bible have been made into it. The few native writers who have stood up for the use of Hindi undefiled have had small success in the face of so potent an example of misguided effort." Subsequently other forces began to operate. The growth of nationalism engendered, among a certain section of Hindus, a spirit of revivalism of pure Hindu culture. This spirit, so far as language was concerned, prompted the expulsion from Urdu of words of Arabic or Persian origin and the substitution for them of words of Sanskrit origin. In course of a time a demand was made in the United Provinces and Bihar that this new form of the old Urdu language, should be recognized as the language of the courts just as Urdu language had been recognized for a long time. This demand was satisfied and the result was that increasing number of educated Hindus of the United Provinces and Bihar, whose mother-tongue was Urdu and who could not speak the new Hindi language well, not only began to learn it themselves but also to have it taught to their children.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

This development had its reaction among the Muslims who began to regard old Urdu, as, what it never had been, a language of their own and began to import into it more and more Arabic and Persian words. Thus out of the old Urdu, which was the common language of both Hindus and Muslims and one of the most inspiring testimonies to the essential unity of these two communities, were created two languages, similar in many respects and dissimilar in others—the present-day Hindi and present-day Urdu. There was nothing inherently wrong in this if the intention was to develop both these languages as independent languages for different sections of Indians as are the provincial languages. But what was wrong was that as a result of communal misunderstandings, rivalries and conflicts an attempt was being made, from two different quarters, to deprive the national language of its "raison d'etre." In order to check this attempt the Indian National Congress decided that the old Urdu language, which was also known as Hindi, should be the national language of India written either in Nagri or Persian script. In order that the national language should not be confused with either present-day Urdu or present-day Hindi, it called the language by its old name Hindustani and not Urdu or Hindi. The Congress visualised that, in course of time, all the three languages would once again become one when present-day Urdu and present-day Hindi had discarded the tendencies which now keep them apart. The action taken by the Congress, to implement its decision was, however, not vigorous

When the Congress took office Hindustani was introduced in the schools of some provinces. A Committee consisting of well-known experts in Urdu and Hindi was appointed by the Bihar Government to prepare a Hindustani dictionary a Hindustani grammar as well as Hindustani text-books. The work of this Committee has not yet been completed. Apart from this, little was done effectively to check the harmful tendencies to make Urdu more and more the language of the Muslims and Hindi more and more the language of the Hindus. During all this period the wisest course to adopt for all Congressmen and for all those who truly desired a national language acceptable to both Hindus and Muslims and, of course, to all other communities, was to allow the three languages full freedom to develop along independent lines. Present-day Hindi should have been encouraged as a separate language, and not as a national language. Similarly present-day Urdu should have been encouraged as a separate language and not as a national language. Hindustani alone and in both scripts should have been recommended and fostered as the national language because it alone was capable of being accepted by both Hindus and Muslims. This was not done. On the other hand, some prominent Congressmen carried on a vigorous propaganda for the acceptance of present-day Sanskritized Hindi, not as a separate language, which they were entitled to do, but as the only national language. Again, when in most Congress organizations English was discarded as the official language, it was Sanskritized Hindi that was, in many places, substituted in its place and not Hindustani except that, in some parts of the United Provinces Urdu also was used. This was, in most cases, done unwittingly. All this strengthened the suspicion of the protagonists of Urdu that what was aimed at was not the evolution of a national language acceptable to themselves as well as to Hindus but the enthronement of Sanskritized Hindi as the national language. So far as Gandhiji and the Congress, as a body, were concerned, there was no justification for this suspicion, but the activities of certain Congressmen, some of them very prominent, lent some colour to this suspicion. I may add that the majority of the protagonists of Urdu themselves, throughout this period, did nothing to eliminate from present-day Urdu the features which militated against its being accepted as a national language, though a small group of writers did make an attempt to simplify the language.

(TO BE CONCLUDED)

LONDON AND WASHINGTON DENY INVASION REPORT

"No Landing Has Taken Place In Yugoslavia"

LONDON, Jan. 7

A military authority tonight said: "There has been no Allied landing in Yugoslavia and any cable or message reaching Stockholm reporting an invasion which has not taken place certainly did not originate from the Adriatic.

I imagine the landing must have been seen from a point many hundreds of miles west of that theatre of war."—

WASHINGTON DENIES REPORT

WASHINGTON: United States War Department sources said today that they were entirely unaware of any Allied landings on the Yugoslav coast as reported from Stockholm.

One source said that the Zurich reports of massing of Allied troops at Bari could if confirmed hold a number of implications including a projected invasion of the German held Yugoslav coast, but no reports have been received here regarding such a move.

Another source pointed out that Axis quarters have not reported any massing at Bari.

Japs Only Lying In Wait To Fight U. S.

Foolish To Think They Are Afraid Of Us, Warns Knox

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The Japanese Navy and other fighting forces in the Pacific are only awaiting the time and place to come out and engage the United States in battle said the Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox at his press conference here today.

Colonel Knox said, "It is foolish to assert that they are afraid of us. It just does not serve their purpose at the present time to come out and fight, but our ships, planes and numbers of men are going all the time and whenever the Japanese do come out there will only be one ultimate result."
—Reuter.

WARM RECEPTION TO MR. BRELVI AT MADRAS

MADRAS January 8.

Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi President-elect, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay by the Bombay Mail.

He was accorded a warm reception at the Central Station by a large gathering of journalists and others. On alighting from the train, Mr Brelvi was garlanded by Mr K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu," on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Madras session of A.I.N.E.C., and representatives of a number of organisations including the Tamil Nadu Journalists' Federation, Andhra Provincial Journalists' Association, the Hindi Prachar Sabha and the City Youths' League.

WILLKIE SERVES AS WHIPPING-BOY!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

JANUARY, 7.

As one surveys the events of tre last week, one wonders which is the most sensational and violent—General Vatutin's attack on Marshal Manstein, resulting in the crossing of the Polish border by the Red Army, or "Pravda's" attack on Wendell Willkie, resulting in the boggling of eyes all over the world.

No! I am not being facetious. The two happenings are interlinked though their reactions are diametrically opposite. The first elated one. The second came like a blow between the eyes. No sooner was history made by the former than it was in a sense unmade by the latter. General Vatutin has served notice upon Berlin. M. Zaslavsky, the author of the "Pravda" article has done so upon London and Washington.

The London "Times" called the crossing of the Polish frontier a "dread portent" of the war. The outburst of "Pravda" too may be similarly described though whether it turns out to be dread or otherwise will depend to a large extent upon the Allies. The "Pravda" article may be signed by a Zaslavsky but all the world knows that it bears the seal of Stalin. The voice is Jacob's voice but the winds are the hands of Esau.

Different Voice

And the voice that one hears through the "Pravda" megaphone is not the voice that one heard at Teheran. Nor at Moscow during the Three-Power Conference. Nor in the New Year message of M. Kalinin, the Soviet President. The last is the latest and the most cordial expression of the new Anglo-U.S.-Soviet entente and thus bears a repetition here:

> "This year, parallel with the blows of the Red Army, our Allies also waged a continuous struggle with the German Fascist troops. The joint struggle against German Fascism has led to close political 'rapprochement' of the Allies. Indeed the Teheran conference was the greatest event of our days and a historic milestone in the struggle against the German aggressor."

Compare with this the sweeping denunciation of the "Pravda" article, its harsh, strident, even menacing tone. It makes one rub his eyes in sheer amazement. One does not know what has happened during the intervening five days to provoke "Pravda" in this manner. Incidentally Mr. Willkie too published his offending article on the New Year day in the New York "Times" though it is a pity that Reuter has not thought it worth while to cable its text even after the Moscow "demarche".

Poor Willkie! Not the least ironical thing in this denouement is that it should have been his lot to be its victim. Flying winged his way all over the globe (India excepted) in 1942 and wrote his classic "One World", he has gained a reputation as a true democrat in the Republican party, as a Bigger Democrat than even Roosevelt, as a man with an international vision. He was struck tremendously as much with the personality of Stalin as with the achievements of the Soviet people and he has never hesitated to give expression to his warm feelings in the numerous meetings he has been addressing and the number of articles he has been writing since his return to the States.

Et tu Stalin!

Indeed he has come to be known as a Russophile—which is not always a complimentary term in the Party circles or domestic politics of America. The vigorous expression of his views is also known to have brought about a coolness between Willkie and Roosevelt as whose personal representative he toured the world. The new "One World" plank adopted by Willkie has also appreciably prejudiced his chances for the Presidential nomination. Perhaps in his mind all these sacrifices were worth while for the mission he had set before him. What is personal preferment before the brotherliness of all humanity!

Et tu Stalin! Like an avalanche of fury, "Pravda" has crashed upon his devoted head and left him dazed—too weak to say anything except mutter over and over again "Thou, too, Stalin"! We do not know what heinous sin Willkie had perpetrated in his New Year article except to raise the future of the Baltic States and of Poland as one of the most important post-war problems which faces the Allies.

It is, at any rate as far as Poland is concerned. Did not Stalin long ago declare himself in favour of a free and independent Poland? The exile Polish Government in London has no doubt behaved very foolishly and almost in a suicidal manner since then, incited by the German allegations of the massacre of a number of Polish officers and men by the Soviet. But apart from the crass stupidity and bungling of individual Polish politicians, the future of Poland is one of the paramount problems, whose solution will have to be hammered out on the Peace Conference tables.

Poland's Just Claim

The future of Poland has its roots in the past, in a thousand years of European history. One may condemn the present Polish Government in London and all its predecessors in Warsaw no end and still retain one's sympathy and admiration for the Polish nation and people. The former have been among the most reactionary, blind and Fascist juntas which have disgraced the chancelleries of Europe during the last two decades. Suffice it to say that they were accomplices of Hitler's rape of Czechoslovakia to realise the depravity to which they had descended. They richly deserved the poetic retribution that overwhelmed them in September 1939.

But to say this is not to refuse the claim of the Poles for an independent existence. The manner in which they have retained their political consciousness and their national entity through centuries of persecution and through the four cruel dismemberments to which they have been subjected by Austria, Prussia and Russia, jointly and severally, evokes our warmest respect. It entitles them to an autonomous, free government of their own. The war will have been fought in vain if a free Polish State is not re-established in a Free Europe again.

This does not necessarily mean, however, the re-establishment of the same geographical area under the Polish flag. Poland, as created by the treaties of Versailles and Riga was an arbitrary and artificial grouping of territory. It was like returning the Polish house to its rightful owner with the unrightful addition of a large and fertile demesne violently lapped out of Russia and Germany not to talk of Austria. Nearly 11 million people of various racial minorities were included in the new State, whose treatment has always been a crying scandal.

Death At Birth

It was as much the cupidity of Pilsudski and his fellow Barons as the spirit of vengeance which dominated the Allied peace-makers which led to the foundation of this hybrid state. The seeds of its decay and death were sowed at its very birth. Germany had to be punished; therefore Danzig with its 97 per cent German population was placed under Polish suzerainty and was paradoxically styled a Free City! A corridor was driven to it through the German territory, while Posen and East Silesia were handed over to the new State.

The infant Soviet State could not be strangled in its cradle as many British statesmen (like Churchill) hoped for and tried their utmost. The greatest harm they could do in sheer spite and fear of Bolshevism was to dismember it and therefore West Ukraine and West White Russia were ceded to Poland as a reward for defeating the Red Army at Warsaw in 1920. (See Maps on this page). To say that the Russians voluntarily agreed to this transfer at the Treaty of Riga (as the Polish Government in exile is asserting again and again) is to utter a seeming truth which hides a reeking lie. As well may it assert that Czechoslovakia had voluntarily ceded to it the Osla area—the territory which it grabbed for assisting in Hitler's rape of the former!

The first thing that the Soviet did after Hitler had lighted the match to the European powder-magazine in 1939 was to reclaim its rightful territories from Poland. The big estates of the absentee Polish landlords were broken up and distributed among the peasantry. A sort of plebiscite was also held in the occupied regions which unanimously voted for re-inclusion in the Fatherland. This gave a perfect democratic and legitimate title to the territory—in the eyes at any rate of the Russian. The Baltic States were also successfully dealt with in a similar manner. It was only Finland which gave a nasty if temporary jar to Stalin in this re-absorption process.

(Father) Land—Mine

Whatever hair-splitting jurists and unctuous statesmen may say to the methods adopted by the Soviets in the acquisition of its old territories, real-politik demands that it be treated as a closed issue. Even if right was not done in the right manner, it cannot be denied that right was done. It is significant that both Britain and United States agreed at Moscow and again at Teheran to defer its consideration 'sine die. It may be merely the policy of shelving an inconvenient issue but against the wider background of the war, it was the wisest policy to follow.

Both Roosevelt and Churchill were too seasoned and astute to step on this (Father) landmine. They skirted it adroitly and hit it off very nicely with Stalin. But poor Willkie has (perhaps all too unconsciously) landed plumb upon it and caused one of the most violent explosions of the war. "Pravda" goes at him with hammer and tongs, shot and shell. It scents in Willkie's words "the rotten smell of the familiar anti-Soviet slander." It accuses him of "reproducing suspicious cries from the reactionary groups who are afraid of the victorious advance of the Red Army." And finally it roundly indicts him of playing a selfish "political game of the strangest kind."

"Pravda" is not content with heaping all those choice abuses upon Willkie's head. It makes a categorical pronouncement as follows:

> "It is time to understand that the so-called question of the Baltic States is an internal affair of the Soviet Union in which Mr. Willkie should not interfere. Anyone who is interested in such a question should refer to the Soviet Constitution and democratic plebicites which have already been carried out in those republics and let him remember that we know how to protect our constitution. As for Finland and Poland without even mentioning the Balkan States, the Soviet Union knows how to deal with them and does not need Mr. Willkie's help there."

"One World!"

It is not so much a statement as an ultimatum. You have either to take it or leave it. And it is as good that "Pravda" has blurted it out bluntly. The bomb may be apparently hurled at Willkie but the contents are really meant for Roosevelt, Churchill and their Polish proteges. We may not like—I frankly don't—the unilateral, devious and explosive way in which the issue is handled but we have got to accept its conclusions in the interest of the world as a whole. After all it is "One World",

(Continued on Page 12)

POLAND

Poland as it was established after the First World war. It will be noticed that its territorial expansion at the cost of its neighbours continued right upto 1938 when it participated in the rape of Czechoslovakia.

The fourth partition of Poland in September 1939 on the morrow of the second world war. Russia reclaimed the territory which was grabbed from her twenty years ago. It will be observed incidentally that its gains in 1939 were smaller than its losses in 1919.

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FEELING in

MEHBOOB Productions'

TAQDEER

DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB

MOTILAL, CHANDRAMOHAN CHARLIE and NARGIS

2nd WEEK

ROXY

Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p. m.
Daily at 3-30; 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Booking: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6 p.m.

Hindi: 4 & 7 p.m.
Marathi: 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC

Fri., Sat., Sunday, Holiday
MATINEES (Marathi) 1 p.m.
'ROYAL'-Jewel No. 18.

JEEVAN JYOTI

Co-starring:
PAGNIS & DURGA KHOTE

NOW IN 3RD MONTH

---

230 Ahmedabad Teachers Dismissed

Authorities Take Action For Fasting For War Allowance

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

About 130 men teachers of the Premchand Raichand Training College and 100 women teachers who are fasting for the enforcement of their demand for dearness allowance on a scale given to Government servants have been relieved from the college and asked to vacate the hostels.

They are also ordered to report themselves to the Administrative Officers of their respective District Local Boards.—A. P.

Musical Entertainment by

Smt. Vasantakokilam

at Don Bosco School Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) opposite Khalsa College on Sunday 9th Jan at 5 p.m. Rates inclusive of tax: Gents: Rs. 5, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 2. Ladies: Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 2.

Tickets can be nad at Cafe Madras, King's Circle and at the hall from 3 p.m. on Sunday.

6th HOUSE-FULL WEEK!

ITS MUSIC is MAGICAL

Topping all other Attractions!
New Theatres'

WAPAS

Director: HEMCHUNDER
Music: BORAL
Bharati Ashit-Baran & Nawab
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
Mat. at 1 p. m. **KRISHNA**

ONLY 3 DAYS FROM JANUARY 15.

UDAY SHANKAR INDIA CULTURE CENTRE

Presents

for the First Time in this City

UDAY SHANKAR'S

GREATEST CREATION ON EARTH

RAMALEELA
SHADOW PLAY

The Most Gigantic and Unique Show of its kind, Performed in the open Air

Daily at 8-45 p. m. on Sat. Jan. 15, Sun. Jan. 16 and Mon. Jan. 17.

Popular Prices with Ent. Tax: Rs. 4, Rs. 2-8 & Re. 1-4

Tickets will be sold at the Stadium from 10 A. M. on Day of Performance

BRABOURNE STADIUM

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Shud 14, 2000
Muslim: Muharram 12, 1363
Parsi: Amardad 7, 1313
Sunrise: 8-16 a.m. Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 11-17, —, Lowtide: 5-55, 17-20.

To-day's Engagements

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: There will be a meeting of the members of the Matunga-Dadar Branch to-day at 6 p.m. at the Branch Office, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Man, A Sevenfold Being", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: There will be a discourse by Sri Swami Chaitanya Deva at 5 p.m. on 'Bhakthi Yoga in Gita.'

COSMOPOLITAN SPORTS CLUB, MATUNGA: Annual Tournament prize distribution on Club playgrounds, at 5 p.m., Mr. K. M. Rau presiding.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDI PRACHAR SABHA: Prof. Nadvi will lecture on Urdu and its literature today at 5 p.m. at the Sabha premises Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Under the auspices of Arya Samaj, Fort, a lecture will be delivered by Kunwar Jorawar Singh and others at Sion (West) Plot No. 19, Shiv Niwas, today at 5 p.m.

KHALSA COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING: The annual social gathering will be held in the College Hall to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor "The Bombay Sentinel" will preside and distribute the prizes.

MUSLIM WELFARE UNION: Under the auspices of the "Muslim Welfare Union", Maulana Syed Maqsood Husain Naqvi, M.A., Principal Lucknow College will speak on "Some Aspects of Islam" to-day at 10-30 a.m. (N.S.T.) at 125, Hill Road, Bandra.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK: The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Schools Committee's Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, will be held to-day at 1 p.m. (B.T.) in the hall of the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY, KALYAN: The 16th annual general body meeting will be held today at 4 p.m. in Boregaonkar's Hall Kalyan. Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao Vithal Sayanna, will inaugurate. Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthi, M.A., of Wilson College, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "A New World Order". The members will enact a Telugu Drama "Vipra-Narayana".

MODERN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: The Modern Night High School, which got Government recognition last year celebrates its 9th annual social gathering to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Anand Bhuvan Hall, opposite Angrewadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur. A variety entertainment programme has been arranged.

PRINCIPAL L. S. BHANDARE RETIRES: A preliminary meeting of the past-students, friends and admirers of Mr. L. S. Bhandare will be held to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in the Union High School, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, to consider how best Mr. Bhandare should be honoured. Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay and others will attend the meeting.

SRI RAMANA JAYANTI PROGRAMME: 7 to 11 a.m. Rudrabhishekam and Viraja Homam. 6-30 p. m. Discourse in English on "The Need of the Hour" by Swami Sambuddanandaji, President, Sri Ramakrishna Mutt, Khar. 8 p.m. Devotional songs by Sri G. N Hebblekar. 9 p.m. Musical entertainment by Srimati Subbalakshmi Subramanyam—Vocal; Sri R. N. Subramania Iyer—Violin; Sri C. V. Mani—Mridangam.

KARNAD SADASHIVA RAO KANNADA PRIMARY SCHOOL: Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti, Dr. Homi F. Pavri, Chairman of the Schools Committee Bombay Municipality, will inaugurate the opening ceremony of Desha Bhakta Karnad Sadashiva Kannada Primary School, to-day at 10-30 a.m. Gujarat Forbes Hall, opposite Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY: As there were only three candidates, viz., Khan Bahadur Captain Navroji Jamshedji Vazifdar, M.B.E., Dr. Mahadev Dattatraya Joshi and Dr. Nathoobhai Dayalji Patel, for the forthcoming annual election for three members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, they were declared elected and consequently no meeting of the Fellows of the College will take place on the 14th January, 1944, as previously notified.

ALI BROTHERS DAY

To celebrate 'Ali Brothers Day', an open air public meeting will be held to-day at 10 p.m. at Chota Qabristan, under the presidentship of Maulana Syed Murtuza Bahadur, M.L.A., President, Central Khilafat Committee.

Bombay Races

Apsapi Pays Rs. 213 In Western India Cup

Odds On Nebuleux III Retains Third Place

From Our Racing Correspondent.

To-day, at Mahaluxmi, when the Second Day of the Second Winter Meeting was run off, Mrs. Justice's Apsapi who earned promotion to the highest class only after his victory last week, gained a sensational victory and rewarded a handful of his supporters with Rs. 213 for each tenner on the win tote.

The Kashmir-owned Nebuleux III who was considered a moral certainty, failed miserably and just lasted to live the third place, only a short-head ahead of Caerloptic, who from the last position tried desperately over the last stretch.

Punters, as in the past, concluded on the wrong side, while the bookies reaped the best. The books registered huge bets on Cyranaica, Nebuleux and Humourist, all of whom failed to win.

Jockey Britt succeeded in steering for his patron, the Gaekwar of Baroda, three winners; and trainer Northmore who is in charge of the small string of Maharaj Kumar's Udaysinhrao and Khanderao of Baroda pulled out a profitable double.

In the last event, the Montgomery Plate, the Prince of Berar's Mr. Windsor, contrary to his previous start-to-finish tactics, put up a belated effort and stayed to rest his neck in front of Royal Blood who appeared to have the race in his sleeves close home. The best backed Humourist failed to reproduce his track performance, and was at the head of the bunch behind the first fours at the winning post.

The following are the results:—

THE MADRAS PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Maj Gandhi and Mr. Jehangir's HINDUSTAN 8-12 Khade 1
Messrs S Talib and Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 9-0 Kan Singh .. 2
Messrs Baburao Patel and D K Parker's NEW JACK 8-12 Uttamsingh 3
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi and Mr R K F Singh's DAHMAN YUNUS 9-0 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Prince Falih
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, Short head
Time: 2 minutes 22 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: A Abbas.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's KING'S JESTER 8-7 Britt 1
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's SNOWFALL 8-7 B McQuade 2
Mrs N E D Pandole's CYRENAICA 8-7 Sibbritt 3
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's IRISH RIGHT 8-7 Stead 4
Not run: Titbit.
Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 minute 5 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 14
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's GOLD LEGION 8-7 Burn 1
Mr Abdul Hakim Jasdanwalla's JAIMANGAL 8-7 Chavan 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CHANDRAMOHAN II 8-7 Roberts 3
Mr R J Sigtia's SUN-YAT-SEN 8-7 Evans 4
Not run: Rex, and Ashok Kumar.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 6 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 17
Trainer: Higgins.

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao and Khanderao's MOHANMALA 9-2 Rook 1
Mr Osman Chotani's FLYING FORTRESS 8-7 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Baroda's RAJ RATNA 8-13 Britt 3
Mr Abid H Doctor's ICELAND '-9 Evans 4
Not run: Inside Information and Windsor Pie.
Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: Northmore

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaj Kumar Khanderao's AYESHA 8-8 Sibbritt 1
Mr S C Woodward's VEZOU 8-5 B McQuade 2
Mr Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 8-5 Evans 3
Mr T M A Hassen's LOTHARIC 7-8 Britt 4
Not run: Sheritoy.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: Northmore.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Maharaja of Baroda's AKHU AMIN 8-12 Britt 1
Mr P B Avasia's FIRPO 7-9 Rook 2
Prince of Berar's PRINCE FAISAL 7-10 Chavan 3
Mr Chenoy and Lt.-Col. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8-7 Jones 4
Not run: Dhiban.
Won by: Short head, Short head, Short head.
Time: 2 minutes 57 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 61 and Rs. 43.
Trainer M C Patel

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mrs Justice's APSAPI 7-9 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER BOY 8-4 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's NEBULEUX III 8-13 Burn 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAERLOPTIC 8-0 F Mohd. 4
Not run: Ratifier, Engaged, Usk and Passepasse II.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths, Short head
Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 213. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: Khemara.

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF SIROHI 9-3 Britt 1
Mr J H Sorabjee's PESHAWAR EXPRESS 8-8 Khade 2
Mr Amin and Major Gandhy's PLEADER 8-0 Evans 3
Mr F H Mehta's BIG JOY 8-6 Raffaele 4
Not run: What a Lad and Prince Faruq.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 34 and Rs. 36.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Prince of Berar's MR. WINDSOR 8-0 Stead 1
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL BLOOD 8-9 Britt 2
Maharaja of Idar's TRUEFIT 9-4 Brace 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCE HAMID 8-0 Raffaele 4
Not run: Prince Saleem.
Won by: Neck, Short head, Head.
Time: 1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 31 and Rs. 25.
Trainer: Forsyth.
Treble Event Pool Paid Rs. 14,581-8
Winning Tickets sold 5.

HOLKAR TEAM FOLLOWS-ON

Bhattacharji's Deadly Bowling

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Smaller crowd than on the first day was present when the match between Holkar and Bengal entered the second day at the Eden Garden this morning. Two Bengal wickets fell within the first two overs for an addition of six runs to the total. S. Banerjee was run out at 382, while one run later S. Dutta was sent back before he had scored. And four runs later Coochbehar offered Nayudu a catch which he accepted to bring Bengal innings to a close at 11-15 for 387 runs.

The Holkar team opened with Holkar and Kale to the attack of B. Mitter and S. Bannerjee. Kale was out before ten went up on the board. Mustazali joined Holkar and playing elegant cricket scored rapidly, but at 66 S. Mustafi brought off a brilliant catch in the slips to send Mustaq back. At lunch the score was 67 for two wickets.

After resumption Holkar lost four more wickets before hundred of the innings appeared on the board, and they were all out for 136 shortly before tea.

With a deficit of 251 runs Holkar was forced to follow-on, and at the end of the day's play scored 143 for four wickets. Mustaque who opened the innings for Holkar stayed at the crease a little over an hour and scored 70. When stumps were drawn Bhaya and Nimbalkar were batting with 19 and 13 runs, respectively.

BENGAL (1ST INNINGS)..... 387

HOLKAR (1ST INNINGS)

Holkar c S. Dutt, b K. Bhattacharjee 29; Nayudu c K. Bhattacharjee, b Mitter 7; Nimbalkar c K. Bhattacharjee, b S. Bannerjee 9; Bhaya, not out 19; Gaekwad b K. Bhattacharjee 1; Istaq b K. Bhattacharjee 8; Subramanium c S. M Mustafi b Bhattacharjee 0; R. Protap Singh b K. Bhattacharjee 3; Tata Rao st. P. Sen. b S. Dutt 10. Extras 19 making a total of 136

(Bhattacharji took six wickets for 24 runs).

HOLKAR (2ND INNINGS)

Kale c and b Bannerjee 0; Subramanium c Sen, b Bhattacharjee 15; Mustaq b Bhatacharjee 70; Nayudu c Bhattacharjee b Dutt 18; Bhaya, batting 19; Nimbalkar batting 13. Extras 8. Total (for 4 wkts.) 143.

FREE

EARN Rs TEN PER-DAY. You can easily earn Rs 10 per day without any investment in your spare time No labour No secrecy Thousands have been benefitted Ask for samples Full particulars sent FREE.

AMERICAN N. CO., P. B. 61 LAHORE.

MEHERALLY'S HEALTH

Latest information received on Saturday night from Dr. Jassawala's Natural Therapy Clinic shows that Mr. Meherally's health is much better. He has got over heart attack, except slight exhaustion and weakness there is no cause for anxiety

RELEASED FROM THANA JAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six Congressmen of Bombay, Messrs. M. Padmanabharao, Pandit Bhairavaprasad Bhagwatiprasad, Himatlal Doshi, G. S. Deshpande, Dwarkanath Ranadive and Phulchand Jain were released from Thana Jail to-day after they had served their term of imprisonment.

Uday Shankar's Shadow Play Next Week

After concluding the second week's engagement at the Excelsior, Uday Shankar will present the Shadow Play at the Brabourne Stadium for 3 days commencing from Saturday, January 15. This unique show is the result of years of experiment at the Almora Centre and is presented for the first time during this tour.

The Shadow Play is an entirely novel type of show. The performance of the Ramleela episode from Ramayana is presented in the form of shadows on a huge white screen, which thousands can see at a time. This form of mass entertainment, combining a popular mythological story with an artistic treat of dance and music, has proved a great success at the Almora Centre, and should prove highly popular with the public.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

The total receipts of the Bombay War Gifts Fund till December 31, 1943, amount to Rs. 1,73,22,965-6-0. The amount remitted to the various war purposes totals Rs. 1,68,97,321-11-7. The amount received in Demember alone comes to Rs 2,25,525-15-2.

National War Front Lectures

The series of lectures on international relationship organised by the National War Front for school teachers and college professors was inaugurated by Sir R. P. Masani at the University School of Economics on Saturday evening.

Speaking on the occasion Sir Rustom observed that the series marked the recognition of the vital importance and significance of the problem of securing a durable peace and their eagerness to understand the forces which periodically pulled down the social order, and to teach all alike to conceive their destiny in terms of world fellowship and co-operation.

Referring to India, Sir Rustom called the country to visualise the past she would be called upon to play in the new world order on the assumption and distinct understanding that she would be invited to do so as a free nation. He believed that without a world family of free nations world co-operation was impossible.

MODERN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The 9th Annual Social Gathering will be held at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Angrewadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. S Lokur to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m (S.T.).

A variety entertainment programme has been specially arranged.

MR. MANKAR FELICITATED: A gathering of friends was held under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League at the house of Mr. B R. Mankar, shorthand writer, for the purpose of congratulating him on his attaining his 80th year on the 7th instant. Mr. S. K. Naique, of the Aryan Excelsior League, after referring to Mr. Mankar in complimentary terms garlanded him. Mr. Mankar thanked his friends for holding the gathering as a token of the deep interest they took in his welfare. Light refreshments were served before the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The Textile Commissioner in the course of a Press Note says that all importers of cloth and yarn are reminded that no imported cloth or yarn can now be held except under a certificate of extension granted by him.

In the case of new imports it is directed, all applications should be accompanied by details of landed cost. The Textile Commissioner will normally give three months from the date of clearing from the custom, for the opening of bales or cases and six months for final disposal.—U. P.

BENARES EXHIBITION POSTPONED

Sequel To Ban By Dist. Magistrate

BENARES, Jan. 8: Mr. Sri Prakash, M.L.A., President of Benares Swadeshi Exhibition Committee has issued a statement, in the course of which he says that the District Magistrate had written to him informing him that 'Congress flags must not be flown and that there should be no prejudicial or anti-Government speeches. Mr. Sri Prakash replied to him stating that the Exhibition was in no way connected with the Congress and requested the D. M. to let him know the law under which the restrictions were sought to be imposed.

No reply to this having been vouchsafed, the Committee has decided to postpone the holding of the Exhibition.

FIRE AT CARNAC ROAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sudden outbreak of fire, noticed in a building known as 'Bori Building', at Joona Bungalipura, on Carnac Road, at about 7 p.m. to-day, startled the inmates of the building and also of the adjoining buildings. Soon ten fire engines were on the spot and they battled with the flames for one hour before they could bring the conflagration under control, but not before considerable damage to the goods was caused. The cause of the origin is unknown.

DIBNIL
FOR
DIABETES
Many remedies have come and gone, but as yet no ORAL REMEDY that could effectively replace "INSULIN INJECTIONS" and allow the diabetic patient to resume his normal intake of starch was wanting.
But now comes the new oral remedy DIBNIL. It corrects defective pancreas, liver, nervous system, kidneys and the endocrines. THERE IS NO RESTRICTION IN DIET . . . . The patient can take the normal amount of carbohydrate from the very first day of treatment.
Within a short time after taking DIBNIL the sugar disappears completely and by the time you complete the treatment all the diabetic symptoms and complications disappear and the recovery of healthy colour, appetite and vitality is assured. We earnestly recommend every "doubting Thomas" who has given up all hopes to try a bottle of the unique oral remedy DIBNIL.
Ask for free informative literature on DIBNIL
AT ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
DIBNIL FOR DIABETES
HERING & KENT
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
Rs 15 PER BOTTLE OF 160 PILLS
HERING & KENT
REAY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stockists:—P. M. ZAVERI & CO. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Khan Bahadur H. S. Mahomed, Consul for Monaco, who died of heart failure at Jaora last week.

Willkie Serves As Whipping-Boy!

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Willkie, and we have to take the rough with the smooth especially when it comes from the Soviets. Where would we have been today had it not been for the Red Army?

That is a sobering reflection which should temper our disagreement, disappointment or downright chagrin and anger. The Soviet rulers have lived so long in isolation—in their own world, cut off from the rest of the universe, that they have become extremely sensitive to criticism. They still suffer from the persecution mania, which haunted them in the early years. They are always afraid of being done in the eye, if not stabbed in the back. And so confident are they of the correctness of their ideology that they instinctively impute machiavellian motives to their most well-meaning critics.

Willkie has served as a handy whipping-boy to the Kremlin but even in that role he has rendered a distinct service to the Allies. Perhaps after venting his spleen upon Willkie (via the "Pravda"), Stalin may be in a more accommodating and agreeable mood when the question of Poland—and all other such intricate issues—come for final decision before the Peace Conference.

STOP PRESS

MANSTEIN FACES DISASTER

MOSCOW, Jan. 8: Field-Marshal Fritz von Manstein to-night (Saturday) faces a disaster in South Russia.—Reuter.

MERCHANT NAVY OFFICERS' DEMANDS

Scindia's Scale Of Wages Must Be Revised

A resolution calling upon the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to revise their scale of wages and other general conditions so as to fall in level with other companies on the Indian coast was passed unanimously at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchant Navy Officers' Association held at the National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, on Thursday evening. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Miss Maniben Kara presided

Another resolution condemned the great disparity of wages and other service conditions between local and European pursers existing in the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Resolutions were also passed suggesting the appointment of a Maritime Board on the line of the British National Maritime Board for investigating and settling all disputes between seamen and shipping companies, and the incorporation of seamen and dock-workers in the labour portfolio of the Government of India.

Another resolution welcomed the prospects of the victory of the Allied cause and urged the drawing of a comprehensive scheme of social security on the model of the Beveridge plan to be prepared before the end of the war and enforced immediately thereafter.

Resolutions urging the modernisation of Indian Merchant Shipping and generally welcoming the bill for the compulsory recognition of the Trade Unions by the employers were also passed.

Miss Maniben Kara appealed to all present to strengthen the Union by enlisting the support of seamen from all the companies.

B. J. Home Elocution Competition

Mr. A. K. Khan, the Inspector of Certified Schools, Poona, presided over the First Bombay Province Inter-Certified Schools Elocution Competition which was held at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home recently. Lady Masani and Mr Om Prakash Goel, the Secretary and the Superintendent respectively of the B. J. Home, welcomed the guests. The inmates of the B. J. Home entertained the audience with orchestral music. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi inaugurating the function congratulated the B. J. Home authorities for arranging the Competition, the first of its kind in the Province. In all 25 students hailing from different cities of Bombay Province participated in the elocution competition. B. M Bhargawa, M. P. Dadich and Shevak Bhojraj acted as Judges. The following were the prize winners Miss Mathura Nikam, (B. J. Home) Miss Champa (B J. Home) Miss Banutai Sule, (Pandharpur Orphanage) Miss Gulab Mokashi (Shraddhanand Ashram) Master Govind V. Deshmukh, (B J. Home) Master Sadrudin Noormohamed, (David Sassoon Industrial School) and Master Bhagwan R. Penkar, (B J. Home). The President congratulated the management and the Superintendent, Mr. Goel for organising such a unique function which was so very successful.

LABOUR PARTY DEPUTATION DISCUSS FOOD SITUATION WITH ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 7

The Secretary of State for India to-day received a deputation of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party and had a full discussion with them on the food situation in India, especially in Bengal.

The discussion covered the famine in Bengal and the present situation and policy of the Government of India for dealing with the food situation in India during the coming year.

Mr. Amery gave the deputation the latest information received from the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.

Members of the deputation were Pro. Harold Laski (who headed the deputation), Mr. E. Reginald Sorensen, M. P., Mr. Tom Williamson, M. P., Mr. F. J. Burrows, (President of the National Union of Railwaymen and Mr. James Middleton. (Secretary of the Labour Party)

Mr Sorensen explained to Reuter's correspondent what led up to the sending of the deputation. He said the Bengal famine situation had been discussed by the India Committee of the Labour Party and finally it was decided that they should do their best to see Mr Amery and impress on him the necessity for providing in the widest possible way ample supply of foodstuffs and for taking measures to deal with the epidemics which had followed the famine.

The Committee had the full support of the Executive Committee of the Party To-day's deputation was the result

Mr Sorensen said, "I have always made these three points—that there should be full recognition of the British Government's responsibility for the famine, that there should be provision of immediate remedies and there should be a long term policy to avoid such catastrophies in the future. At to-day's meeting, the opening statement was made by Prof Laski followed by myself. And Mr. Amery made a lengthy reply It was agreed between us that what was said should remain confidential".—Reuter.

CITY MARKETS

COTTON: The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business and quotations fluctuated within a narrow range. March delivery opened at Rs. 477/8 and under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 476. At this level there was moderate covering and March improved to Rs 478 but later steadied at Rs. 477 January was quoted at Rs 482 and July stood at Rs. 480.

The market ruled quiet with scattered business on either side and finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

I C C January	Rs.	482	8 0
I C C March	Rs.	477	4 0
I C C May	Rs.	477	4 0
I C C July	Rs.	481	4 0

BULLION: Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York spot silver was unchanged at 44-3/4 cents. The local market developed strange situation and trading was suspended after some business. Silver was quoted at Rs. 118/12 for delivery and gold delivery business was reported at Rs 70/14. The local silver market is highly manipulated and bulls were reported bidding up prices. Owing to shortage of stocks, Bears were unable to deliver silver and this inability was reported to have been criticized. The Bears in turn refused to do any business and trading was suspended.

Later on trading was resumed and the market was steady. Quotations Ready Silver Rs 121/12; Delivery after advancing to Rs 119/8; Steady at Rs. 118/12; Ready Gold Rs 71/2; Delivery Rs 70/13.

COTTON PARITY: Indian cotton March contract is below New York March 152 cent points at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY Jan 6.

	High	Low	Close
I. C. C. Jan	487	481	481
„ Mar	482	475/12	475/12
„ May	481	475/12	475/12
„ July	482	480	480

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY Jan 8.

Tata Ordy 396; Tata Defd 1,965; Indian Iron 35-14; Steel Corpn of Bengal 27-14; Bombay Dyeing 2050; Central India 475; Century 985; Gokak 362-2; Kohinoor 640; Simplex 290; Andhra Valley 1,902-8; Tata Hydro 201-14; Tata Power 1950; Associated Cement 232; Belapur 255-10; Bombay Burma (old) 420.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

New York, Jan. 8

Previous closing	.....	19.88
To-day's opening	.....	19.85
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing	.....	19.80
Difference	.....	—.08

NEW PRICES OF 3 P. C. LOAN (1953-55

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8: It is notified for general information, says a Gazette of India Extraordinary, that with effect from 15th Jan. 1944. the prices at which the three per cent loan, 1953-55 (Fourth Defence Loan) announced in the Government of India, Finance Dept. notification, dated 26th June 1943 will be issued are as follows:

Issue price on any date from the price per Rs. 100 nominal.

15th Jan. 1944 to 22nd Jan. 1944 Rs. 100.

24th Jan. 1944 to 29th Jan. 1944 Rs. 100-0-8.

And thereafter at prices increasing by eight pies per cent. weekly until further notice.—A. P.

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Raman's views on science—Destruction not aim of science—Aesthetic impulse behind scientific spirit—Gujarati Literary Conference at Baroda—Literature not for the people—Emancipate art from oligarchy.

Illuminating and thought-provoking was the address on Science and Culture delivered by Sir C. V. Raman to the Vellore Cultural League on the occasion of the celebration of its second anniversary on December 18. Science has, by virtue of its destructive tendencies, proved to be the antithesis of culture, but the great scientist made an original contribution to the scientific thought when he assigned quite different origin and end to science. He introduced it as a creative force and, therefore, one of the essentials of culture and defined it as an act of worship shown in a constructive form with a view to understanding nature. Art and science, though they are divergent in their routes, ultimately converge on Nature.

Science And Art

Sir Raman brought science in almost con-sanguineous relationship with art when he asserted that the true drive which had led men and women of science in the past to scientific research and advancement of scientific knowledge, was the aesthetic impulse combined with an intellectual impulse: and then he elucidated his view-point by adding that like all creative work, scientific work is admittedly an effort at self-expression as in the field of painting, literature, sculpture, etc. Alignment of science with art in the present age will be ventured by a scientist of Raman's calibre only. From the point of view of others science will be exposed to the danger of depreciation of its high worth if it is compared to art!

As a form of expression science is akin to art and, therefore, shares with it its spiritual basis. Progress is generally estimated in the terms of scientific advancement. The greater emphasis laid by the modern world on the intellectual aspect of progress has led to the unrestricted growth of materialism whose evil products like egoism, racial hatred, and self-interest precipitate warfare—the campaign of death and destruction; and science, which is the handmaid of the intellectuals and materialists, easily submits itself to be prostituted as a weapon of destruction. It destroys what art creates. The conflict between science and art is, so far, unequal, and the former being stronger has emerged victorious.

Science as a creative force ought to abjure destruction if it is in the hands of those whose aesthetic impulse is trained to function as a motive force behind it. The men of science are not granted the divine right to repudiate beauty and refinement which are the essentials as well as expressions of decent living; but the high-priests of materialism and the intellectual cynics have erected an insurmountable barrier in the way of art to rise to its maximum height as a creative and harmonising energy. Science, which is functioning today as a monstrous machine of destruction, is the only weapon—open as well as secret—of the Fascist demagogues who are making frantic efforts to dominate the world

The scientists, who are capable of appraising the spiritual values of science, will be few; and Sir C. V. Raman is one of them. The view expressed by him that there is no great difference between the spirit of a great artist, a great man of letters and a great scientist and that essentially they are all engaged in creative work which adds to the sum-total of human culture deserves universal acceptance. Enlightenment and progress should be the aims of art and science. The world would be happy if art finds scope to assert itself as a creative energy. It would be happier still if science and art collaborate in the achievement of their common goal.

Both Approach Nature

The artist approaches Nature with admiration and devotion. He stretches his imagination to capture its beauty and endeavours to convey his impressions thereof to the world within certain limitations. He does not overlook truth in his quest for beauty; on the other hand he holds both in balance. The scientist approaches Nature in order to unravel the mysteries of its endless phenomena. He is in search of truth and not beauty. He comes across myriads of designs and patterns whose perception is denied to the artist, but he is not trained to be sensitive to their beauty. If he approaches Nature with the precision and spirit of inquiry of the scientist and with the vision and aesthetic urge of the artist, he will contribute, in no small degree, to the equipment of the artist and will stimulate the advancement of art and science both.

The aesthetic sense of the scientist, if it is trained from the tender years of his life, will be an additional stimulus to the scientific endeavour and will also be a control over the intellectual excesses and aberrations. The aesthetically alert scientist will be emotionally refined and responsive. He will love beauty and will be able to appraise the human values. The art-conscious scientist will adore Nature instead of exploiting it for the utilitarian ends. Science in his hands will prove to be creative and not destructive. Education of the scientist should begin with and should have, throughout, the background of art.

Culture, said Sir Raman, means a highly developed sense of values, a sense of beauty an aesthetic sense, a sense of order and fineness. Love of truth, knowledge and beauty should be implicit in the concept of culture —which, in its true sense, is a spiritual attainment. The western culture in the current age is predominantly materialistic, because it is distracted by the intellectual excesses and by the wrongly directed scientific endeavour. Let art and creative science emerge as driving forces behind progress and the world will be truly cultured and civilised.

Emulate Indag

"Mahabharat"—a silhouette dance-drama which was staged at the improvised open air theatre in the spacious compound of Madhav Baug for three days from December 25 attracted huge audiences. Bombay witnessed, for the first time, a silhouette dance-drama and that too staged in open air. The Indian Dance Guild —the "Indag", which presented it, is a new organisation of dancers including Nataraj Vashi. The institution should proudly claim, as successful, its first venture in the new and difficult technique. It has also set a fine example of conveying free of charge, art to the people including the working class and has rightly deserved liberal patronage of the art-loving public of Bombay.

The Gujarati Literary Conference held its session at Baroda also on December 25, 26 and 27; but unlike the Indag, it stands aloof from the people. The session has passed a resolution to establish intimate contact with the literary conferences of other provinces, but not with those for whom literature is intended. The conference does not believe in democracy in literature. On the contrary, it has revealed itself at Baroda as an institution whose control is vested in an oligarchic executive.

Exit Oligarchy

Lady Vidyagauri—the president—repeated the old story of the establishment of a university for Gujarat; but she has to rely upon a body which has, all these years, failed to educate the public opinion. Any way, she will have the consolation that a resolution was passed by the session on her proposition. There are certain actual and immediate requirements of the people to which the conference is supremely indifferent; and the foremost among them is the diffusion of literature and art. The conference has pent up literature within its bounds in spite of the increasing demand for its province-wide circulation. Contact with other literary conferences will not serve any purpose of Gujarat except that it will secure popularity for the publicity-loving authors outside the province.

Art, under the conference's wing, stands no chance to advance beyond the stage of a side-show. The sermons delivered by some of the "Partisans of the East" to the literary dilettanti and aesthetes have nearly convinced the latter that Havellism or Tagoreism is the final word on Indian art and that no painting can claim itself to be Indian unless it bears the hall-mark of the mannerism of the revivalistic school of Bengal. The progressive group of Bombay should not expect justice from a body which has not learnt the elementary lessons of judging artists on the strength of their individual merits. Art will not progress and will not approach the people until it is emancipated from the fetters of the oligarchic system of administration of the conference.

Honours The Dead

The conference exhumes in its every session, the skeleton of a savant, poet or ruler for posthumous honour in the form of a memorial, but it is not disposed to honour some of the living celebrities like Messrs. Nanalal Kavi, B. K. Thakore, Prabhulal Dwivedi, Jagannath Ahivasi and Nataraj Vashi and a few others who might have attained eminence in the sphere of scholarship, research and Education. The distinction of the honorary membership or presidentship is probably reserved for the friends, favourites and flatterers of the conference which in that case should be a human being and as such should not be free from the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature.

Mr. Prabhulal Dwivedi, who is a brilliant playwright, has unlike the conference approached the vast bulk of the Gujaratis with his art and literature, but the conference has not accepted the stage as a potent agency of conveying literature to the people and does not recognise as litterateurs, the dramatists who represent the professional stage—a "vulgar institution." Nataraj Vashi, who is one of the front-rank dancers of India and who had run to the rescue of the session at Andheri in its helpless condition, is still considered unworthy of appreciation in any way. Mr. J. M. Ahivasi has no equal in Gujarat, but he is disqualified for the presidentship of the art section, for the only fault that he does not owe allegiance to the hegemony of Ahmedabad. The trend of events at Baroda in recent months gives ground for anticipation that the presidential selection for the art section of the next session will probably be made in order of the recipients of the Ranjitram Gold Medal or that the president-makers will find out one of their friends or favourites from obscurity.

Under Official Auspices

Baroda has, all of a sudden, developed fascination for the artists and litterateurs of Gujarat. Its museum was, in last January, the venue of a novel exhibition which was, to all appearance, the parade of a group of artists. Then met in the town the session of the literary conference. One fails to understand why the host—the head of the state—should not have personally inaugurated the session when the conference was said to have been invited by the State.

How was the show managed under the official auspices? Whether the other sectional presidents of the session at Andheri were invited to Baroda or not is not yet known, but the president of the art-section was definitely not invited. Mr Ramanlal V. Desai is said to have apologised in the end for the insults offered to some scholars and artists by the door-keepers. But more surprising is the reported formation, in spite of the conference of forty-three years' standing, of a new writers' association while the session was in progress!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"Your Association could guide the boys and girls attending your weekly meetings to pursue the things that are meant for them, the things that are ideal for them—That is to say, you can show them the right path to follow", said Mrs. Tarabai Modak, inaugurating the Second Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp at Borivli, on the eve of the Old Year, in her speech on "My idea of the Balkan-ji-Bari." She felt that the Association fulfilled a great need of completing all that was missing for the child at home and at school.

On Saturday again Shrimati Tarabai spoke to the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers on "Nature Study", and advised them to take boys and girls on outings and ramblings and to encourage them to collect all kinds of leaves, flowers, minerals, nests, etc. The other person to visit the Camp was Mr. S. M. Desai, who explained the Workers how to play games with children, and made them play a few games. In the afternoon an idea about carrying on the Branch activities was given by the General Secretary.

Sir Manilal Nanavaty spoke to the Workers on Sunday about his educational experiences in the foreign countries, and Swami Chaitan Dev on the real requirements of a selfless Worker. Shrimati Monghiben Badheka told them how to relate stories and sing songs to children of different ages, giving a variety of them as demonstration. Then Shri Amrit gave them a talk on "Behaviour with Children." Other important persons to visit the Camp were Shrimati Muli Motiram and Shrimati Hoor Wadhwani, both Vice-Presidents of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

* * *

As I told you some time back, the Second Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp was held in the spacious garden of Shri Ratilal Nanavaty, at Borivli, for forty-eight hours, from Friday, 31st December, evening, to Sunday, 2nd January, evening. About forty Workers attended the Camp, and indeed it was a great success, much owing to the efforts of our hosts, Shri Ratilal and Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavaty, who was In-Charge of the Camp, to whom our thanks are due. Almost all the Local Branches, including Poona and Baroda, were represented.

Lady M. R. Masani, Vice-President, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, who was out of Station, sent the following message: "I shall try to attend the Camp. If however I fail, will you please convey to the Campers my sincere regrets? A camp like this shows that there are hearts full of love, and heads and hands ready to work for the children's cause. But mere love and eagerness to help is not enough. Just as teaching the children requires knowledge so also playing with them requires it. Trained Workers achieve better results than the untrained ones. Handling the children during play-time and games requires skill and efficiency. I believe, therefore, that the Borivli Camp will prove useful for our work." Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, the other Vice-President, also wrote from the Yeravda Central Prison, where he is a Detenu: "I wish I were with you at the Camp physically as well." Shri Choksi, President, Rajpipla Branch, Shri Kamdar, Vice-President, Poona Branch, and Shri Ramesh Sheth, Secretary, Marine Lines Branch, also sent messages of good wishes.

Apart from training, a programme of Camp-Fire, Songs, Dramatics, Garba Dances, etc., was arranged during the nights, and indoor games in the afternoon, for the entertainment of the Campers. Besides they went for a ramble in the outskirts of Borivli: Beautiful natural views and surroundings—through fields and canals, bushes and trees—which inspired one's soul to soar aloft. I must say we had a very happy time together—and I trust every Balkan-ji-Bari Worker, every sister and every brother who attended the Camp, came much closer to each other than ever, and I believe, too, they learnt a lot to make their children's periodical meetings and outings successful.

* * *

"I have been in a state of dream during the last forty-eight hours", so began Shri Ratilal Nanavaty, addressing the concluding Rally of the Workers' Camp on the evening of Sunday, 2nd January. He felt joyous that the Balkan-ji-Bari Movement was spreading well, and hoped that one day all children's activities throughout India will work in coordination with each other under the guidance of their parent body, Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

Shri Ratilal gave a few suggestions to the Association, specially in connection with establishing early a Museum of collections made by children and of things prepared by them. Also he gave certain tips to the Workers, and trusted that after returning from the Camp, they would feel refreshed and work for the children's cause with greater vigour and enthusiasm.

At the Rally the General Secretary thanked Shri Ratilal and Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavaty for the great trouble and pains they had taken to make the Camp successful. He also thanked the other friends for coming to the Camp and speaking to Workers on various topics of importance to children. And then, after "Vande Mataram" was sung and the Camp was dissolved, and one by one the Workers left the gate of "Suresh Kutir," Shri Ratilal expressed: "So the dream is over!"

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

A New Year Present
(Photo by M. K. Vel)

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Lionel Fielden is six feet two inches in height and weighs ten stones. He is physically feeble because (a) he does not take enough exercise, which he detests and (b) he does not eat sufficient carrots which, he alleges, make him sick. He has been given a first class education but has nevertheless been unable to appreciate (a) the British Empire, (b) war, and (c) huntin' and shootin'. He quarrels with his wife and, indeed with everybody. He is hasty and impulsive.

"We therefore consider that, before he can be allowed to stand on his own feet, go for a walk, have a bath, etc. alone he should, for a period which we must determine according to his progress (1) eat four pounds of carrots at every meal (2) prove his ability to run five times round the Serpentine before breakfast, (3) learn by heart all the works of Arthur Bryant, (4) listen to all B.B.C. War commentaries and, if possible, meet Lord Vansittart, (5) do Home Guard sentry-duty, so as to learn to shoot people, (6) keep a policeman in the house to prevent him beating his wife and (7) count twenty before doing anything at all. We have examined his case with great care, and we are confident that if these directions are followed, he will, at the age of 80 or at the end of the war, whichever comes first, be able, at least partially, to stand on his own feet."

In this delightful passage from "Beggar My Neighbour" (Published by Martin Secker and Warburg for the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee, London), Lionel Fielden, ex-Controller of Broadcasting in India, introduces himself and at the same time provides a devastating parody of the British attitude towards India and India's demand to be free. A man six feet tall being told that "at the age of 80 or at the end of the war, whichever comes first" he may be allowed "at least partially to stand on his own feet!" That is Lionel Fielden! That is India!

★

Sir, Can I See Gandhi?

Lionel Fielden is perhaps the only mistake the Super-Bureaucrats of Whitehall who choose Bureaucrats to rule India have ever made. In 1935 he was sent to India as the Controller of Broadcasting. On the day he landed in Bombay, an Indian reporter went to interview him and was surprised to meet a human being instead of a Bureaucrat. He was sitting on a divan, cross-legged, his shoes and silk socks lay on the floor he had pulled his trouser ends up to the knees and rolled his shirt sleeves. The tie hung limply as the stylish collar had been thrown away. It was a hot day and Lionel Fielden certainly did not look like a man who would let himself suffer to keep up the prestige of the Empire.

In that first interview he gave, Fielden said he wanted to make the All-India Radio a real mouthpiece of the nation and even said that he would take the first opportunity to invite Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to use the microphone of the All-India Radio.

The interview was duly published and the New Delhi demi-gods were shocked as much by Fielden's intention of inviting Gandhi and Nehru to spread sedition through the Government radio as by the description of his sartorial informality. They knew then they had made a mistake. But he had come to India on an iron-clad contract and, in any case, it is not easy to get rid of an inconvenient Government official—if his skin happens to be white! So, they tried to tame him down, teach him how to dress and how to behave with the "natives". But all the time he was in India (1935-1940), Fielden repeatedly proved himself a square peg in a round hole. He asked the Government of India: "Sir, can I see Gandhi?" They said: No, my boy. So he went to see Gandhiji—once, twice, many times. He invited Nehru to dine at his place. He made friends with (the late) Doctor Ansari and Mrs. Naidu. His idea of a Sunday excursion was to go to Okhla where Doctor Zakir Husain has his National Muslim University. More Fielden a high Government official, actually wore Peshawari chappals, went about without a coat, invited the young intellectuals he had employed in his department to come to his place and discuss revolution, socialism, non-violence, atheism, anything under the sun!

So, New Delhi breathed a sigh of relief when Fielden's contract expired and he sailed away to England, then to resume his B.B.C. connection. But New Delhi got no peace. Fielden turned a journalist and wrote some acid articles in the "Observer" debunking the entire Bureaucracy of India, drawing upon his five-years intimate knowledge of the Burra Sahibs for some really juicy stories. Recently he has been associated with the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee in London. And now for the same committee he has come out with a book that certainly will not be relished in New Delhi, not to speak of Whitehall.

"Beggar My Neighbour' is a first rate book (whatever the reviewer of the "Times of India" may say), it is an unanswerable indictment of British imperialism and an unqualified support for India's claim to immediate and unconditional independence.

★

Case For India

This is how clearly and fearlessly Fielden sums up the Indian situation:

"Few can deny that England has exploited India....India is a subjected and occupied country:....If indeed we *"respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they live, and wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them"* then any case which, no matter how plausible, supports the perpetuation of British rule in India, falls to the ground. And it falls with all the bigger thud because the old excuses of "after the war"—"presently"—"when India have decided on a constitution"—have now worn so thin that you can see right through them."

How well he answers the ages-old Imperialist arguments:

"The premise running through British policy that Indians are incapable of planning their own country simply because they have been subjugated for a century and a half and because they have a tough problem of races and religions to deal with is mischievous and false. A century and a half of domination does not give the dominating power a right—or an ability—to plan. An Indian National Government will, it may without much difficulty be assumed, do its best for India,—and understand India rather than an alien government whether it will choose monarchic or republican symbols, close unity or loose federation, or quite some unwestern combination of separatist states, can only become clear as and when the spirit of India is free to function."

★

Fielden And Gandhiji

One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to Gandhiji and the several meetings Fielden had with him in Delhi, Sewagram and Bombay:

"I had asked the Government of India permission to go and see him, and they had refused it. I went, thinking myself rather gracious to do so." But it was Gandhiji's day of silence and he handed Fielden a note, "Glad to see you, but this is my Silence Day: you can talk, I can't." As he read it, Fielden "disliked him instantly." But next evening he was there again. This time Gandhiji said to him, "I know your type—milk-and-water liberal: You should return to England: this country is an armed camp, and you must be on one side or the other." When Fielden said something about getting the best of both sides, Gandhiji retorted, 'Then both will throw stones at you."

When next he saw Gandhiji, Fielden asked, "Do you still think I am wrong to stay" And the reply was, "I leave it to you to decide whether you are satisfied with a job which you hold only by virtue of the guns behind you." About non-violence, Gandhiji told Fielden: "My way is the right way: whether it takes ten or twenty or fifty generations to achieve it is not my concern: I can only try."

In course of time, it seems Gandhiji grew quite fond of the tall Englishman walking along with him at Juhu, Fielden asktd him: "Don't you bless my work *yet?"* And he said, "Of course. I bless it, and you." "But why not do a little more than that?.... surely broadcasting could be a good thing for India", persisted the Radio man.

And what Gandhiji said in reply still holds true for the All-India Radio. "But why should I help a machine which will be used against me?"

★

Thanks, Fielden!

After Fielden had resigned his job in 1940, he went to see Gandhiji at Segaon:

"It was a romantic setting: the great arch of star-spangled night above, the immense silence around, the quiet voice speaking very simply. I sat on the ground and listened, and felt for the first time relief instead of regret that I was no longer a High Official of the Government of India. It seemed to me that there was something more real here than I had ever found in the power and glory of Imperial, suburban Delhi. And when at length he got up and, beckoning to me with his stave, said without more ado, as though he were continuing a conversation lately broken off, "We shall see you back, I think. I, at any rate, hope so," I felt that perhaps for the first time, a corner of the veil which divided me from India had been lifted."

And this is how he sums up his judgment on Gandhiji:

"I doubt whether anyone, unless he has the hide of a hippopotamus and the mind of a fossilized blimp could fail to perceive the goodness of the man; a goodness may be as irritating to politicians as Christ's was to Pilate, but nevertheless good. The only method of avoiding war is the method of Gandhi: let the planners and the politicians prate as they will there is no alternative, none."

It is apparent that Fielden has been profoundly influenced by the personality and ideology of Gandhiji—to an extent that few men in India are.

There are some things Fielden has written with which I disagree and I may refer to them on another occasion. But these points of divergence only emphasize the remarkable extent to which Fielden has been able to understand and interpret the case for Indian freedom. I have yet to read any other Englishman—Communist, Socialist or Labourite—who has taken such an unequivocal stand for Indian freedom. It is a book for which India will be grateful. Thanks, Lionel Fielden!

★

Stop Press For Uday Shankar

Where does art end and propaganda begin? I think Uday Shankar in his latest ballet provides as good an answer as anyone has a right to expect on such a controversial subject

I could not see the show earlier. But watching the programme at Excelsior on Thursday night several things struck me about the new Shankar repertoire.

Number One: Uday Shankar himself still remains not only the most brilliant showman in India but also the great exponent of Indian dance art. His mastery of his medium is still unquestioned

Number Two: He has consciously—and conscientiously—tried to dance the life of his people, seeking inspiration from them, transfiguring the common incidents and characters of every day life by the 'magic wand' of his art into significant rhythmic movements and thus giving back to the people the inspiration he received from them. The village wedding dance with which he opens his ballet of modern India is perhaps the most sincere and utterly delicious thing I have ever seen on the dance stage. And the patriotic finale of the ballet is a veritable masterpiece of inspired and purposeful choreography.

Number Three: Uday Shankar, by improving and enlarging the scope of his "Labour and Machinery" ballet has given further proof of his social awareness and progressive ideology.

Number Four: Having mastered the techniques and traditions of pure dance, Shankar is now seeking a synthesis of dance with the allied arts of music, song, pantomime and ballet, thus making it possible for the presentation of modern themes in a manner understandable to modern audiences, yet retaining the essential rhythm and charm of the 'dance divine'. He has only made a beginning in this direction and has yet to bring up, for instance, the songs (the words as well as their musical rendering) to the high level of his dances. But the association of an eminent Hindi poet like Sumitranandan Panth with his troupe augurs well for the future.

Number Five: This is the first time Uday Shankar has presented the students of his Almorah Centre on the stage and one must say they all pass with honours—two who particularly impressed us being Nirmala and Gurudutt.

Then, of course, there are Simkie. Amala (Mrs. Shankar), Lakshmi,—all exquisite dancers as ever—, the imaginative Shirali with his splendid orchestra and, of course, Uday Shankar himself.

★

A Non-Caucasian American!

WANE KELL writes:—

I read with pleasure your note in to-day's last page entitled "Am I a Caucasian?" Perhaps I should start by saying that I am an American. My Government (quite wrongly—in my opinion—since my country claims to be "The Land of the Free" and "The Home of the Brave", and certainly was founded upon the great and universal principles you refer to) has passed these unfortunate laws regarding immigration, and I *do not* subscribe to them for the very reasons you so well express.

Incidentally the term "Caucasian" intrigued me. Recently I had been called a "Caucasian" by the Life Insurance Company to which I applied for a policy, and at the time—although curious— I did not protest or investigate.

This morning I pulled out the Encyclopaedia Brittanica—1910 Edition—to look it up. After reading searchingly through "Caucasia"—and finding that it was a locality in Southern Russia—I, in desperation seized the Index and looked up "Race." "Race", I was informed is "an homonymous word" meaning, among other things, "a tribe"! Deeply gratified, but still unsatisfied, I opened the Index on "Caucasian" and was referred to the IInd Volume, Page 113c. Ah Ha!—Here we are:—"Anthropology"!..... "The ill-chosen name of Caucasian, invented by Blumenbach in allusion to a South Causasian skull.....and applied by him to the so-called white races....., it brings into one race peoples such as the Arabs and Swedes ....." "(E.T.B.)"

This should give some people food for thought!! What a 'let down'..... We, the white (so-called) race (ill-chosen).

But when you are iron-bound by hoary tradition, and limited by narrow racialism and sectarianism (only because you cannot perceive the fundamental unity of humanity—if only from the bare physical, anatomical standpoint, you don't think, you have given up thinking—as a superfluous exercise—it is better to go to the races, or the cinema!

Well, dear Chronicler, thanks for the lesson, and let's hope (together) that a few people will profit by it.

★

W. C. Bonnerjee

"FACTS" writes:—

"In your 'Last Page' of the Sunday 'Chronicle' of the 2nd January, it is stated that the first President of the Indian National Congress, W. C. Bonnerjee was a Hindu. I hasten to correct this mistake. He was a Christian and I may refer you to Gandhiji's speech at the Second Round Table Conference where he has analysed the character and composition of the Indian National Congress to prove his strength as the representative of a national organisation."

Thanks, "Facts," the "Chronicler" stands corrected as to the religious identity of W. C. Bonnerjee. But if he was a Christian it only strengthens my contention that the Congress is not and has not been a purely HINDU organisation, as all the first three Presidents were non-Hindus.

★

Who Said That?

"As it is, those who can win a war well can rarely make a good peace, and those who could make a good peace would never have won the war."

Who said that? Lloyd George? Roosevelt? Willkie? Mosley? Palme Dutt?

None of these. The words appear on Page 331 of "A Roving Commission", by Winston Churchill.

THE MADNESS OF BRAVE MEN

BY LYDIA SEIFULINA

The Partisan formation operating in the neighbourhood of Smolensk forest found it expedient to break up in small groups, in one of which the ex-agronomist, Savva Raskolnikov, made the tenth.

They fixed up their dugout very comfortably, and Savva even got some glass from a building which the Germans had wrecked. The bogland all around served its purpose as a defence which strangers found impassable. But there was a secret track across known to a few local people. Among these there was one traitor, and by this path he led the Germans to the dugout. There were only eight Partisans at home just then, for two had gone out on a scouting mission the previous night.

Usually the Partisans did not start their summer tasks before night or nine o'clock when it was getting dark. So during the day they slept, leaving two sentries, one at the bog's edge and the second by the dugout itself. This second man was a young motorcyclist, Vanya Khomenko, who had joined the Partisans recently and had just sent his young wife and newborn son to the rear away from the danger.

6 Against 25!

Vanya just turned into the dugout for drinking water, when, glancing through the window, he caught sight of Germans running out into the forest lane. He raised an alarm, but the Germans quickly surrounded the dugout. The Partisans machinegun was promptly put out of commission by a German grenade, and the Russians were left with no means of defence except rifles. Vanya rushed out thinking to defend the dugout from outside, but the commander got ahead. German bullets brought him down and he fell at the threshold.

The Partisans distributed their forces defending the room corners. In the siege that followed 25 Germans, armed with machineguns, spent the whole day trying to overcome six Partisans. The Germans arrived towards one o'clock that day. Now shadows were lengthening in the little forest lane, but the dugout had not given way yet. The Germans managed to climb the roof, throw a bunch of hand-grenades down the chimney. They burst to the stove where embers were still glowing. Explosion blew hot ashes all over the room. Two more of the six men were seriously wounded. Men's clothes took fire. The survivors strove to extinguish the flames and to defend themselves simultaneously. The Germans started digging under one corner so as to lay the mine and blow up the house.

Then Vanya Khomenko seized the grenade and crept stealthily along the floor thinking to throw his grenade from doorway and scatter the Germans who were digging. Knowing that he stood no chance of surviving, he said that though he hardly hoped his comrades would heed his words at that terrible moment, "Whoever comes out alive, may please look after my little child". The man nearest him heard, but had not the time to reply before Vanya flung his grenade.

Barrier Of Bodies

The German bullet struck him at the abdomen. Gathering his forces for the last mighty effort, he raised himself till he was lying on the commander's body at the threshold; he wanted to make a barrier of the commander's body and his own into which he would block enemy bullets. When darkness fell the Germans retreated taking their wounded and leaving eleven dead. The "madness of brave" won this day: the dugout withstood the siege and did not surrender. Through the thick murk—which is hostile to Germans in strange country but friendly and protective to the Russians—these few surviving Partisans set out from the dugout to join their own people.

They had to go by roundabout ways through forest depths. Only six kilometres away was a big Partisan camp, but men only reached it after twenty hours. For twelve hours all the six together—even the badly hit comrades—kept up for a long time, but they could not reach the camp. So two stayed behind in the woods until help was sent. When it came only one man needed it and that too not for very long.

Savva Raskolnikov, who regarded his wounds as light, reached the camp. But bullet entered the left lung and doctor's opinion was that it was serious injury.

Besides this, he had a bullet through his cheek. The doctor wondered how he had struggled to the camp, but Savva said, "I can only die in battle. There you forget about life and think only of killing your enemy, getting your hand grenade ready or shooting in time, and you can't be bothered thinking about your own life. But, as soon as the danger is over and you have a minute to think, you say, 'No, I won't give in; I won't die'.

No Right To Die

But when you have looked death in the face, you find you want to live and this wish was so strong after we stood the siege that I could not die when the danger passed away. I had no right to die". The noise of the stubborn battle in the dugout reached the Partisans' camp. They never thought that the little group in the forest was fighting, but that there must be some pretty big skirmish on the high road.

It is this madness of the brave among the Soviet Partisans that helps them to get an upper hand in skirmishes with Germans and resist the enemy punitive detachments. The Partisans' victories are becoming more frequent and much bigger despite the fact that the Germans do their utmost against the Partisans.

Sixty or eighty kilometres from the railway where there used to be forest trees were all cut down and cleared away by the Germans, and, along the railwayline, a barbed wire is hung with all kinds of bells and trinkets—as the Partisans call them. If you touch the wire it will set them all ringing. At every 500 metres there is pillbox or even a blockhouse. But the German trains are being derailed and all the bell-ringing blockhouses can not save them, nor protect the invaders from the Russian peoples' vengeance.

Post-War Sports Reforms

Lively Topic Of Discussion

I find that sport reconstruction in England after the war has become a lively topic of discussion, writes Frank Coles, Sports Editor of the "Daily Telegraph."

In racing, the Jockey Club, the most powerful sports authority in the world, have published a momentous document of many thousands of words dealing with post-war reforms. Cricketers are debating the possibilities of reverting to the old three-day County Championship matches or speeding up the game by restricting play to two days only. And now the governors of football have let the country know that they also are busy planning for the time when peace comes.

The Council of the Football Association are discussing memorandum which draws an enlightening picture of the future. To my mind, by far the most startling proposal is that the Association should recognise the Football Pools, a vast organisation which before the war dealt with millions of pounds in the course of a season.

Football Pools

The Pools authorities have on several occasions devoted some of their huge profits to the good of the game, but both the Football Association and the Football League have firmly refused to be associated in any shape or form with Pools betting. No matter how tempting the golden bait, they have declined it.

The suggestion now is that the Football Association should approach the Government with a view to devising a scheme whereby part of the proceeds of the Pools should form a central fund from which the cost of the provision of grounds, gymnasia, recreation rooms, sport centres and clubs should be made. It is pointed out that a scheme of this type, under Government control, in Sweden has resulted in £8,000,000 being made available for health and recreation services in three years.

International Aspect

Far-seeing, the Football Association visualise an extension of the international side of the game, but they realise that it will be necessary to have the willing co-operation of the League clubs if the demand on star players is to be met. The memorandum states: Continued collaboration with the British Council in respect of the international aspect of its programme is desired, and closer after war contacts with Government departments and national voluntary organisations is anticipated.

My experience is that the war has forged a solid link between English football and the allied nations. Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands and Poland have all formed their own football teams while they have been in England. Every possible facility has been granted them to carry on the game. Friendships which can never be broken have been made and, when the war is over, England will send more football teams to play overseas than ever before.

An Interesting Memorandum

I heartily endorse the Football Association's views on the spirit of the game. Their memorandum says: "In the field of sport there have been times during the past years when personal interests have taken precedence over those of the whole. Instead of friendly co-operation, there has been aggressive rivalry when commercialism has marred the reputation of the game.

"The development of football must be prompted by ideals above reproach. Only in this way can the game contribute its maximum quota to the welfare of the nation. It must be generally apparent that the tone of wartime football has been higher than that in evidence during the years immediately preceding the war. The players have all been engaged in some form of national service and have played the game for the game's sake, keeping it in perspective and looking upon it as a recreation rather than as a profession.

"If, after the war, this same spirit can permeate both amateur and professional play, the reputation of the game will be enhanced and the standard of play improved."

Plans To Improve Standard Of Play

How is the standard of play to be improved? It is recommended that, in conjunction with the Football League, a committee be set up to consider the employment of full and part-time professionals, their payment, the awarding of bonuses, the transfer system, and the countenancing of boy professionals.

It is considered, in order to ensure advance in the quality of football, that the appropriate committees should formulate an extended scheme for the training and employment of coaches and referees so that experts may be available for all groups and in all areas. Among the points for consideration under the heading is the absorption of those with experience who will be demobilised from the Services.

DO YOU KNOW THAT---

A ton of paper will make (a) 8,000 copies of a "Digest" magazine, or (b) 100 anti-aircraft shell boxes, or (c) 800 small shell cases, or (d) 47,000 boxes for small arms ammunition.

In four years of war Allied bombers dropped on Germany as a whole 152,500 tons of bombs.

The Mettur Dam contains enough masonry to build a wall 10 feet high and 700 miles long, as far as from New York to Chicago.

Out of a population of 45,000,000, Britain has over 25,000,000 people in the Forces, or employed in national service in some capacity or another.

The first census of India was taken in 1872, when the population was 265,000,000.

Sixty-five feet below the pavement in a Greater London area is a war factory turning out vital parts for aircraft.

The first troops to go ashore in Sicily were engineers and sappers carrying Bangalore torpedoes.

Allied reconnaissance planes are able to take colour photographs from a height of six miles, at which an aircraft is both inaudible and invisible to observers on the ground.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

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WHEN RED ARMY GOES INTO ACTION

A heavy mortar crew firing from open position during Soviet advance upon Orel.

A Soviet mortar crew waiting for the command to open fire.

A battery of Soviet medium mortars supporting the advancing troops.

An Enemy counter-attack has been repulsed and the Soviet troops continue their advance.

Magic Suit Keeps Out Heat And Cold

By BRIAN HILL

Midnight. A British ship ploughs her way steadily through the dark waters of the Atlantic. Suddenly there is a stunning shock. The ship begins to settle down in the water. A torpedo from a U-boat has found its mark.

Lifeboats are quickly launched and manned. In one of them a woman passenger—no time in the dark and confusion to dress—sits shivering in a thin night-dress. A member of the boat's crew peels off a sweater and gives it to her. Another hands her a waterproof case about the size of a service gasmask carrier. 'Put that on', he says, 'and you'll soon be warm.'

In that little case is what seamen unanimously agree is 'the finest present Lord Leathers has given the Merchant Navy.' Lord Leathers is the Minister of War Transport and his 'present' is an eitirely new kind of protective suit issued by the Ministry for the use of torpedoed ship's crews.

When a rescuing ship picked up the occupants of the lifeboat the woman passenger was warm and cheerful—in spite of being three days at sea. The protective suit had saved her life.

The Story Behind

What is the story behind this mysterious protective clothing which is saving the lives of countless people exposed to all weathers in lifeboats and on rafts at sea? The suit itself has an odd suggestion of the magic garments presented by fairies to heroes in the old stories, for it is equally effective against the burning heat of the tropical sun as against the bitter cold of the North Atlantic.

Its extraordinary powers are traced back to the more prosaic but equally efficient magicians of today—the scientists.

The men who brought the idea of protective clothing for shipwrecked seamen to the urgent notice of the Ministry of War Transport were Sir Leonard Hill and Sir Robert Davis. After the last war, Ssr Leonard devoted much time to researches into the problem of escape dresses for shipwrecked crews.

When the U-boat menace reappeared in this war, Sir Leonard asked himself why should not some means of conserving body heat be provided for men exposed in open boats to bitter weather, and he called the Minister's attention to the scientific possibilities of weather-proof clothing as a lifesaver.

Credit for designing a suit that would be simple, practical and 100 per cent efficient for its purpose must go to the Ministry. There were numerous difficulties to overcome before the problem was solved. Many people said it was insoluble, but a way was found. Lifeboats have no storage room for protective clothing, nor would there be time for the crews to put on their suits after the torpedo had done its work. The dress had to be light and capable of packing into a small space so that it could be carried easily in the course of a man's ordinary duties and put on after he had taken his place in the lifeboat or raft.

The Ministry asked shipwrecked sailors for their ideas on the subject—and paid heed to their replies. Advice on points or construction and suitable materials was sought from the Joint Committee for the Production of Rubberised Clothing, appointed by the Ministry of Supply, and was given promptly and with enthusiasm. Sir Leonard Hill put his scientific knowledge freely at the Ministry's disposal, and was always 'on call' for the discussion of doubts and difficulties.

Two-Piece Garment

The suit itself is a two-piece garment of tough, light rubbished material. It consists of a jumper with a hood, and trousers, which encase not only the legs but the feet. The main point about the trousers is the zipp fasteners in the back of the legs which allow limbs to be slipped out for massage. Such massage is a frequent necessity to relieve the terrible cramp induced by days of sitting in a crowded boat. The sleeves of the jumper are fitted with elastic wristbands and are long enough to pull over the hands to keep them warm.

The hood attached to the suit also has its special uses. In the first place it protects the wearer's head against the sun or wind. In the second it acts as a bucket for collecting fresh water in squally weather. When boats are weeks at sea a pint of rain-water may mean the difference between life and death.

Finally it is hood and container in one, for the suits are so light that they can be packed into the hood (turned inside out) which has a strap attached so that a man can sling it over his shoulder, just like a gasmask.

Even the brilliant sun-flower yellow colour of the suits has its special purpose. The weathers look so conspicuous that they give rise to plenty of stock jokes about 'canaries.' But if there is one moment in the life of the most retiring individual when he or she wants to look conspicuous it is when he is floating in the open boat on a vast desert of sea. The bright yellow is visible for a long distance from sea or air so that the suit acts as a highly effective rescue signal for its wearer.

Here are examples which show how seamen have strong reasons to be grateful for the Minister's present:

One seaman was taken into a lifeboat from the water. He was blue and stiff with cold. He was given massage and put into a protective suit. In half-an-hour he was the most active member of the boat's crew.

The crew of another boat sailed, for a month in the tropics before reaching land. 'The protective suits,' said the men, 'were the finest things in the boat. They kept us warm at night and saved us from sunburn by day.

The crew of a third boat was drifting for thirty-seven days. The men wore their protective suits throughout. When the rescue ship came alongside, every man was strong enough to climb unaided the ladder to her deck.

Even though men have to put on their suits over clothing soaked with icy water, they not only soon feel warm, but they stay warm. The suit has been found of very great value in flooded boats.

More than 250,000 suits have been issued to officers and men of the Merchant Navy and the Ministry are now providing them for passengers as well.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.